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OBSERVATION OF NATURE.

BY JOHN BURROUGHS.

A great deal of delusion exists in the minds of people on this subject of observing nature. Most persons think it is an art that may be communicated like any branch of science. Readers of my books frequently say to me, "I want to take a walk with you to see how you do this thing." A college president recently wrote me to come and tell his students all about it—how to use their eyes and ears and get as much from nature as I did. I replied that I would as soon attempt to tell them how to fall in love; it was not a teachable matter, but came when the conditions without and within were favorable.

Observation of nature is mainly a matter of sympathy and attraction. One must first love nature, then observation is easy, and what is more, it is joyous. Things come to you; you are in vital communication with them. As I have elsewhere said, you must have the bird in your heart before you can find it in the bush, and when you once have it in your heart, the finding of it in the bush is but a secondary matter. Every one has observed how a lover of dogs is sure to receive a friendly greeting from every dog he meets; a lover of horses can judge a horse and manage him, as none other can; a lover of children attracts them as a magnet attracts steel, wherever he goes. In like manner the lover of wild nature sustains an intimate and personal relation to things, a relation at first hand, which is the main secret of successful observation.

How to get this love, if one has not already got it, is, indeed, a difficulty; much, no doubt, may be done to stimulate its development, to fan the spark into a blaze if the spark is really there. I did not myself become a close student and observer of wild nature till I was twenty-five or six years old. From a boy I had been a lover of angling and gunning, and of prowling through the woods and over the hills, like most country youths. The pursuit of the wild in any form, whether in the shape of berries, or nuts, or trout, or game, or the simple exhilaration of untrodden forest paths and mountain crests, had a great fascination for me. I knew all the common birds too, and native animals, their haunts and ways, but I did not really sit down to cultivate a close acquaintance with these things, to read the

book of nature thoroughly, till, as I have said, I was a man grown.

I had long had in mind a vague purpose to study our birds, but it came to nothing, until, one summer I chanced to be living in a good place for birds and also near a large public library that contained a copy of Audubon's work. I dipped into the book from time to time, and found that the pictures of the birds and Audubon's glowing description of them and his enthusiasm in their pursuit, soon had their effect upon me. I began to thirst for this kind of knowledge, especially as I soon began to notice in my walks many species of birds I had never before seen and did not know the names of. So one day I took my gun and killed two strange birds, and compared them with the plates in Audubon, and thus identified them. Instantly the flame kindled; I became an enthusiastic student of the birds; my eyes and ears seemed to take on new powers. I had a new incentive to go forth into the woods and fields.

What sated mortal of antiquity was it who offered a reward for a new pleasure? Well, I found a new pleasure very cheap and very near at hand. It filled my spare hours with a deeper joy than I had known for years. The country about me held unsuspected treasures. I was thrilled with the delight of discovery. A new world to conquer was opening before me. Birds I had never seen or heard of, lurked in haunts with which I was perfectly familiar. When one's attention is sharpened a little—sharpened from within—how many new and curious things spring up under his gaze! It is as if one were to stoop down and find the pebbles at his feet rare and curious stones. The eye becomes almost creative. How I longed to go through the old familiar woods of my boyhood to see what rare visitant I had overlooked! I doubted not I should find scores of Audubon's beautiful birds summering there, as, indeed, it turned out. How dull my eyes and the eyes of my companions had been, to pass by all these elegant creatures, nesting and singing here in the home woods, these warblers, and vireos, and thrushes. What an air they gave to the old scenes! It was as if I had met Audubon himself in my native woods, or as if my father's orchard was suddenly transformed into

a rare cabinet of natural history.

By looking closer and more intently I saw so much that I had never seen before. Here in the beech woods by the road side, where as a boy I had only observed the pewee, the red-eyed vireo, and veery, I found in addition the chestnut-sided warbler, the black throated, blue-backed warbler, the green warbler, the least fly-catcher, and others. I got a view behind the scenes as it were; I saw the young cow-bunting being fed by its foster parent, the green warbler. The large dusky bird seemed about to swallow the diminutive creature that was so intent upon ministering to its wants. An overgrown African calling a slender white girl mother would not present a greater anomaly. I found this strange egg in the nests of various birds, such as the chipping, the snow bird, the Canada warbler, and now knew the meaning of it. Audubon had opened my eyes. The cow-black bird is our only parasitical bird, as the cuckoo is the only parasitical bird in the Old World. It builds no nest of its own, but steals its eggs into the nests of other birds, one here, and one there, always into the nest of a bird smaller than itself, so that the young when hatched, has the advantage over the rightful occupants and soon overreaches them and crowds them out.

In the old hemlocks where I used to angle for trout as a boy, and go blackberrying, or browse around of a Sunday afternoon, I found rare treasures which I had before entirely overlooked, as the dainty little blue-yellow-backed warbler, the black-burnian warbler, the speckled Canada warbler, the mourning ground warbler, the rose-breasted grosbeak, the brotherly-love vireo, and many others, which Audubon had sharpened my eye for.

Then in the fall when the birds moved south, a new set from the north moved in and took their places; the stage was emptied and entirely new actors appeared upon the scene. The yellow rumped warbler came, darting familiarly about; the brown creeper, with his fine lisp, and quick spiral motion up the boughs of the trees, looking like an animated piece of maple bark; the kinglets came quick and nervous, darting from limb to limb in the evergreens, with a little flash of brown wings; and more noticeable than all, the northern sparrows came, — the white throat, the white crowned, the fox, and later, the Canada, troops of them, singing in a sly tentative kind of way now and then, and making the sunny places along the bushy fences and in abandoned fields very animated.

All these and scores of other birds flew, as it were, right out of Audubon's books. It was his magic touch that summoned them forth for me. The key to our whole feathered kingdom he placed in my hand, and the delight I have had for over twenty years in following up the clues he gave me, could not easily be told. It has furnished the main motive for so many walks, so many excursions, so much exhilarating open air life!

The wild flowers one must seek in their haunts, but the birds, if your eye and ear are on the alert, will nearly all come to you; in the course of the season they will all come and pose for you in the solitary tree in front of your door. A lady living in the heart of Chicago, who has a few square yards of ground in the rear of her house, which supports a tree or two, showed me a long list of birds that visit her annually; among them the most shy and rare wood warblers and thrushes, which one seldom meets except in the remote wilds of the north. She watches for them with great expectation, and knows when each species is due.

The birds in traveling are like any other travelers, they bring up in strange and unwonted places. Last May, in

Washington, while seated at a friend's table at dinner, I saw through the window, for several successive days, one or more rare birds in the single little tree beside his door. Now it was the bay-breasted warbler on its way to Maine or New Brunswick; then it was chestnut-sides on his way to the Catskills, or the Adirondacks, or it was the black poll warbler bound for the same destination.

What crops of birds my old apple-trees have borne me, so much more valuable even in a pecuniary sense than the few poor apples they have yielded. Year after year the downy woodpecker excavates in their decayed branches, his winter quarters, strewing the ground beneath them with his small white chip. When he abandons these retreats in the spring, the blue-birds and house wrens dispute over their possession. One tree has borne several broods of high-holes, very curious and amusing to watch; in another, the great crested fly-catcher frequently nests, always weaving into its rude structure the inevitable snake skin, as if this acted as a charm. When a snake skin cannot be found, this bird has been known to take up with an onion skin. In another cavity the chickadee has nested, making a queer puffing sound to drive me away when I peered in upon her, as if one were to say out of the darkness "boo!" Every season, orioles one or more, build upon my trees, and occasionally the orchard starling, king birds, cedar birds, and the purple finch also build. Indeed every countryman has a museum of natural history by his very door, if he will only take note of it.

The secret of observing nature then is, first, love of her works; and second, an alertness and intentness of the mind in one direction. The mind must not be veiled or introverted; it must be like a sensitive plate quick to receive impressions. The eye does not always see what is in front of it. Indeed it might almost be said, it sees only what is back of it, in the mind. Whenever I have any particular subject in mind, every walk gives me new material. If I am thinking about tree-toads, I find tree-toads. If I am dwelling upon bird's nests, I find plenty of nests which otherwise I should have passed by. If bird songs occupy me I am bound to hear some new or peculiar note.

Every one has observed, how, after he has made the acquaintance of a new word, that word is perpetually turning up in his reading, as if it had suddenly become the fashion. When you have a thing in mind, it is not long till you have it in hand. Torry and Drummond, the botanists, were one day walking in the woods near West Point. "I have never yet found so and so," said Drummond, naming a rare kind of moss. "Find it anywhere," said Torry, and stooped and picked it up at their feet. Thoreau could pick up arrowheads with the same ease. Many people have the same quick eye for a four-leaved clover. I may say of myself without vanity, that I see birds with like ease. It is no effort, I cannot help it. Either my eye or my ear is on duty quite unbeknown to me. When I visit my friends I leave a trail of birds behind me, as old Amphion left a plantation of trees wherever he sat down and played.

I point out rare varieties in their shade or fruit trees or in their garden that had passed quite unrecognized. A new note or a new call, or a note or call out of season, is sure to attract my attention. One day in early April as I was riding along the road I heard the song of the brown-thrasher. The thrasher is not due yet, I said to myself, but there was its song, and no mistake, with all its quos and quirks and interludes, being chanted from some tree top a few yards in advance of me. Let us have a view of the bird, I said as I approached the tree upon which I fancied he was perched. The song ceased and no thrasher was visible, but there sat

a robin, which as I paused, flew to a lower tree in a field at some distance from the road. Then I moved on, thinking the songster had eluded me. On looking back I chanced to see the robin fly back to the top of the tree where I had first disturbed it, and in a moment or two more, forth came the thrasher's song again. Then I went cautiously back and caught the robin in the very act of reproducing perfectly the song of the brown thrasher. A bolder plagiarist I had never seen, not only had he got the words, as it were correctly, but he delivered them in the same self-conscious manner. His performance would probably have deceived the brown thrasher himself. How did the robin come by this song? I can suggest no other explanation, than that he must have learned it of the brown thrasher. Probably the latter bird sang near the nest of the robin, so that the young heard this song and not that of their own kind. If so it would be interesting to know if all the young males learned the song.

Close attention is the secret of learning from nature's book, as from every other. Most persons only look at the pictures, but the real student studies the text; he alone knows what the pictures really mean. There is a great deal of by-play going on in the life of nature about us, a great deal of variation and out-cropping of individual traits, that we entirely miss unless we have our eyes and ears open.

Many people have seen the marsh wren, without suspecting at all its cunning habits of nest-building. Last summer while rowing with some friends on the Calumet River near the southern end of Lake Michigan, my attention was attracted by numbers of these birds in the marshes on either side; a little russet bird with a harsh sibilant song sometimes delivered on the wing as it hovered for a moment above the dense marsh grass, or else uttered while at rest amid the sedges. Let us find the nest, I said, for it has a curious habit of building a little village of nests only one of which it occupies. As we rowed slowly along near the edge of the marsh we scanned the tall grass for the signs. Several times we thought we had discovered it, but were disappointed till finally, some denser spots than usual attracting our attention, we pushed the boat a few yards into the marsh, and there were the cunning little structures woven into the grass a foot or more above the sluggish water; not one merely, but five or six of them, only a few feet apart.

Only one of the nests was real, all the rest were sham nests, the result apparently of the mere bubbling over and superabundance of the domestic and propagating instinct on the part of the male. He was such a happy and whole-hearted husband and father that he would doubtless have filled all these structures with his progeny. Or was it a rude attempt at concealing the genuine nest, by surrounding it with so many sham nests? The first, second, and third, we tried were counterfeits; then a structure a little more elaborate than the others, with a little dry grass showing in it, was examined, and found to hold the eggs. One could just feel them by pressing the finger into the little opening at the side. The sham nests were all built by pulling down the blades of the grass that grew on the spot and weaving them together; the genuine nest

was made in the same way with a little extra material in the way of dry grass, added.

Quite a contrast in the way of a nest, was one I had seen built in Kentucky but a short time before, that of the Baltimore oriole. As we sat upon the lawn in front of the cottage, we had noticed the bird just beginning her structure, suspending it from a long low branch of the Kentucky coffee tree that grew but a few feet away. I suggested to my host that if he would take some brilliant yarn and scatter it about upon the shrubbery, the fence, and the walks, the bird would probably avail herself of it, and weave a novel nest. I had heard of it being done, but had never tried it myself. The suggestion was at once acted upon and in a few moments a handful of zephyr yarn, crimson, orange, green, yellow, and blue, was distributed about the grounds. As we sat at dinner a few moments later I saw the eager bird flying up toward her nest with one of these brilliant yarns streaming behind her. They had caught her eye at once, and she fell to work upon them with a will; not a bit daunted by their brilliant color, she soon had a crimson spot there amid the green leaves. She afforded us rare amusement all the afternoon and the next morning. How she seemed to congratulate herself over her rare find! How vigorously she knotted those strings to her branch and gathered the ends in and sewed them through and through the structure, jerking them spitefully like a housewife burdened with many cares! How savagely she would fly at her neighbor, an oriole that had a nest just over the fence a few yards away, when she invaded her territory! The male looked on approvingly, but did not offer to lend a hand. There is something in the manner of the female on such occasions, something so decisive and emphatic that one entirely approves of the course of the male in not meddling, or offering any suggestions. It is the wife's enterprise, and she evidently knows her own mind so well that the husband keeps aloof, or plays the part of an approving spectator.

The woolen yarn was ill-suited to the Kentucky climate. This fact the bird seemed to appreciate, for she used it only in the upper part of her nest, in attaching it to the branch and in binding and compacting the rim, making the sides and bottom of hemp, leaving it thin and airy, much more so, that are the same nests with us. No other bird would, perhaps, have used such brilliant material; their instincts of concealment would have revolted, but the oriole aims more to make its nest inaccessible than to hide it. Its position and depth ensure its safety.

We cannot all find the same things in nature. She is all things to all men. She is like the manna that came down from heaven. "He made manna to descend for them, in which were all manner of tastes; and every Israelite found in it what his palate was chiefly pleased with. If he desired fat in it, he had it. In it the young men tasted bread; the old men, honey; and the children, oil." But all found in it substance and strength. So with nature. In her are "all manner of tastes," science, art, poetry, utility, and good in all. The botanist has one pleasure in her, the ornithologist, another, the explorer, another, the walker, and sportsman, another; what all may have is the refreshment and the exhilaration which comes from a loving and intelligent scrutiny of her manifold works.

IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

BY BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, LL. D.

LORD DUFFERIN.

The city was in great commotion for several days because of the approaching public entrance of Lord Dufferin as governor general of India. The Queen is called empress, but such is the power of the chief British civil officer that his word is really supreme. His small council makes the laws for the country, and provides for their execution. England, therefore, rules India, not on the Thames, but on the Ganges.

The governors general have been of two classes, those who have sympathized with the natives in their aspirations for a measure of self-government, and those who have favored the Anglo-British sentiment of keeping a firm hand on the natives, and giving the largest measure of power to the central British rule. Lord Ripon, who had just been re-called, was the favorite of the natives. He had done a great deal to strengthen their hopes for a larger share in the government, and was regarded throughout the land as their friend and champion. When he was about to leave the country the native population of many cities turned out *en masse* to do him honor. Most flattering addresses were made to him, valuable gifts were presented, and every mark of high appreciation was bestowed upon him.

I was expecting to find that Lord Ripon's having ceased to be a Protestant, and adopting the Roman Catholic faith, would have produced its effect upon the sympathy of the Protestants of India. But such was not the case.

It was a serious question, what kind of a governor general Lord Dufferin would prove. The natives were distrustful. They were going to wait before joining in the general jubilee. The British residents, therefore, had the ceremonies in their own hands. On the day when Lord Dufferin was publicly received, I noticed a significant absence of native observers. The streets were filled with people. All the balconies along the thoroughfares where the procession moved were thronged. Flags, wreaths, flowers, and mottoes of every jubilant character ornamented the streets and squares. But it was all the work of the English people. The natives were either absent or silent. The Governor General and Lady Dufferin, with their family, were in open barouches, while high officers, civic and military, with a large detachment of soldiers as a brilliant escort, moved slowly along the chief streets of the city.

It must be said of Lord Dufferin that all his expressions, in the many addresses which he made in various places during the early part of his incumbency, were very non-committal on the one absorbing question as to which side he would favor—the British or the native.

The wisdom of the Gladstone government in placing him in charge of the British interest in India has never been questioned. Lady Dufferin is a model Englishwoman. She has proved her sympathy with the suffering natives by providing special measures for medical aid to the poor and to children, the expense of which she meets out of her private purse. The family is a model of noble and pure English life. Far different was it with Lord Lytton, the predecessor of Lord Ripon. If the Christian population of India owe him anything, in the way of example or administration, I have yet to learn it. In Lord Dufferin's rule there will be no violence done to the efforts of all Christians to advance the

cause of the gospel throughout the country. The character of his home is assurance enough, were nothing else wanted.

I learned in Athens, later, a pleasant fact in illustration of Lord Dufferin's accomplishments as a linguist. Dr. Schliemann informed me that he had in his possession a copy of an address in modern Greek, delivered by Lord Dufferin in Athens, and composed by him for an important public occasion. I was assured that it was delivered by the speaker with great correctness, and without any help from his manuscript.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The most interesting church in Calcutta is St. Paul's cathedral. It is a modern building, begun about fifty years ago, and of the Gothic style, with adaptations to the Indian climate. Including the buttresses, its length is two hundred forty-seven feet. It stands in the midst of a beautiful lawn, where tropical trees and a rich variety of flowering plants make a most charming picture. Here, at every step along the nave, are all the evidences of true English affection on the one hand, and, on the other, of England's undying memory of her sons who have fallen in her service under the Indian sky. Memorial tablets, of all sizes and executed in exquisite art, abound on either hand. Here are tablets to Sir Henry Lawrence, Bruce, Goodricke, Earl Canning (who died in London in 1862, four months after leaving India), Agnew, Anderson, and many others.

I was greatly interested in the magnificent library of the late Bishop Wilson. It is located over the porch, and was presented by the bishop to the public. But little use, however, seems to be made of it. It is probably open only to members of the parish, and must be consulted on the spot. It contains many works of general interest, to which few accessions appear to have been made in the last two or three decades. It is rich in oriental authorities, and especially in the languages and literature pertaining to the country. It is well classified, and in bindings and general appearance it is the best preserved of any library which I saw in India. But all libraries have a hard fate in that climate. The white ants burrow into the choicest books, and have to be hunted down and destroyed without mercy. They honey-comb any literary treasure, and leave it standing a mere shell. They will also nibble off the coloring on the linen covers, and leave them as white as before they went to the dyer's.

The Madras climate is most severe of all on books. A gentleman there, who was going to leave the country for England, for a year, told me that he would not dare to leave his books on the shelves, for the dampness alone, in the rainy season, would ruin them. The ants would destroy what the mildew might spare. He had but one thing to do—pack his books in air-tight boxes, and leave them in as dry a spot as he could find. In the two bookstores in Madras which I visited I noticed that nearly all the works, save only the most recent ones, were foxed throughout by the all-pervading moisture.

PICTURES OF CALCUTTA.

The home of the late Keshub Chunder Sen is a center of great interest to every student of the revolt of the native Hindu mind against the old polytheism. That this revolt is going on, and in more ways than have so far reached the public eye, I have no question.

The Brahma Somaj represents the most prominent and powerful of these protests. It is a theistic sect, that has not thrown off all Hindu allegiance, and yet has adopted too many Christian ideas and usages to feel at home in the old faith. It was organized by Raja Ram Mohan Rai, in 1830. The deed of his place of public worship ran thus: "No sermon, preaching, discourse, prayer, or hymns, shall be delivered, made, or used in such worship, but such as have a tendency to the promotion of the contemplation of the Author and Preserver of the universe, to the promotion of charity, morality, piety, benevolence, virtue, and the strengthening of the bonds of union between men of all religious persuasions and creeds."

With the death of Mohan Rai it was a question whether the Brahma Somaj would survive. But in 1858 Keshub Chunder Sen, who was then but twenty years of age, joined it, and soon began to advance its interests by his eloquence, knowledge of men, and, most of all, by his sympathy with the cardinal features of Christianity. He seceded, however, in 1865, from the original Brahma Somaj, and founded a new society of the same name.

It is this society, with its profounder Christian sympathies, which has attracted the attention of careful observers of religious movements in every part of the civilized world. The writings of Keshub Chunder Sen have already gone into all the leading languages of the continent. He died in the midst of his work. He has left no real successor. A former associate and co-operator claims to inherit the right to continue the master's mission. This was contested by the master's son and other relatives. But according to most recent advices, the conflicting interests have been harmonized. The Brahma Somaj is now at a stand-still. It is quietly publishing its views, but, in India as well as in the Occident, every cause, to live, must have the magnetism of human speech on its side. Nothing great or small can live by metal type alone.

I found no difficulty in gaining admission to the Lily Cottage. This was the residence of Keshub Chunder Sen, the late founder of this most recent approach of Hindu paganism to Christianity. His son, a handsome and intelligent young man, admitted me simply on presentation of my card. The Lily Cottage is a quiet and beautiful home. An open sward, all smiling with flowers, surrounds it. In the ground floor there is the publishing house, where the master's books, in all degrees of price, are for sale, and where accounts are kept. The printing-office is in a low building, quite apart from the residence. The walls of the hall and stairway are hung with pictures. Then, on reaching the second floor, there are still others. They had been collected by Keshub Chunder Sen himself, as ornaments to his cottage. Not one among the number showed the least sympathy of the seer with the Hindu faiths. They were simple engravings, or prints in cheap colors, and all of them the outgrowth of Christian thought.

On my saying to the son that I supposed the work of his father would be continued by him, he answered sorrowfully, "All we can do." He led me into the room which Keshub Chunder Sen's mother had occupied, and where she breathed her last. The grandson informed me that it was his father's favorite place in the house. I might have known it, without his telling me; for the Hindu reveres his mother until the day of her death, and then she is his patron saint. During life she never ceases to be a mother, whatever the station to which her son advances or the age which he reaches. When she dies, hers is the only image that remains undisturbed, for all the years, in the innermost sanctuary of his heart. The room in which Keshub Chunder

Sen died remains just as it was when his spirit left its tabernacle. No hand is allowed to touch his books and little pocket possessions and trinkets. Every one of the family who enters must step as carefully as though he were entering a holy place. The remains of the master lie in the trim yard, and are guarded by beautiful flowering plants.

A RAJAH'S HOUSE.

When I was finishing a busy day, in company with Mr. May, we stopped at the house of a rajah, on a side of Calcutta which I had not visited before. The magnificent home of a native Hindu prince is always a place of interest. The fact that such a thing exists, is of itself remarkable. The English have had matters their own way, and, like Clive, could easily have absorbed about all the wealth of the country. On the contrary, they have been just and moderate. Even the princes who arrayed themselves against India during the mutiny have not been turned adrift without a rupee. Many of the noble families are to-day drawing pensions from the general treasury, and living in vast luxury. There are many others, however, who seem to have been in no way connected with the political complications of the country, and are in the undisturbed enjoyment of their vast estates. The English respect for native rights in India is one of the most remarkable illustrations of political justice in history. It is as far above modern Spain's treatment of her colonial possessions, or ancient Rome's procedure in relation to her conquered provinces, as Christianity is above and beyond either ancient or modern paganism.

The entrance from the street to this rajah's home is large, and unguarded by servants. There is a large circular court, with a pond for marine fowls and fishes. In the trees there are parrots and other tame birds.

Our cards at the door of the great mansion secured us prompt admission. The furniture was rich, and mostly in European style, but there were some old pieces of elaborate Indian workmanship. Marble objects of ornament, and rich floors, and finely wrought wainscoting, and tall mirrors, were to be seen on every hand. The rooms were in part in suites, and in part located singly, as quiet nooks for conversation and retirement. Some of the larger halls and chambers were in process of new decoration.

In India much of the work of embellishing, and even of the more solid decoration in stone, is done by artists in the house, and not in the distant workshops. The marble cutters, instead of finishing their objects away from the house, do it on the spot where they are to be used. It is no short task, therefore, to put a native house in order in India. Wood and stone are brought to the place in the rough, and the workmen, in large numbers, carry out their plans within the eye of the owner of the house. In this rajah's house was all the litter of a great Florentine marble workshop. Here was work going on in fine mosaic, the artists, no doubt, having come from Agra for the special purpose. There were many servants and overseers, some of them clad in picturesque oriental costume, and all having their specific duties.

The grandson of the rajah, a courtly young gentleman, conversed with us a few minutes, and then withdrew. The intelligent attendant who had received us at first was in no haste, but gave us ample time to examine this immense building and all its appointments and the surrounding grounds. One thing here greatly astonished me—the apparent modesty of the wealthy native. If he has an ostentatious spirit, it is hard to detect it. He says nothing in praise of his rare birds, or fine mosaics, vast halls, or the immense boa constrictors, which wind about, or sleep in the meadow behind the close wire fence. He simply stands at a distance, or leaves a servant with you, and only bows his head in ac-

knowledge of any words of appreciation which you may say concerning any beautiful or surprising collection.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Fort William used to stand on the spot where the present post-office building is, but, after the battle of Plassey, Clive removed it to the river bank, in 1757. The new structure, an irregular octagon, was finished in 1773. It is of great strength, and is surrounded on the land side by a wide and deep fosse, which can be flooded immediately by the Hugli River in case of need. Its six hundred guns, and capacity to hold ten thousand men, make it a most formidable place of defense for the city. In connection with the fort are the Saint Peter's Church (Church of England), the Saint Patrick's Chapel (Roman Catholic), the Soldiers' Institution and Garrison School, the Arsenal, and the Military Prison. Clive did his work well. Since his day but little has been needed to preserve the strength of this great fortification, except to keep up the plan which he made.

Of all the military reminders of Clive's day the Black Hole is the most memorable. Until very recently the exact site of this place was not known to any one. The very traces above ground had been so thoroughly obliterated that nothing was left on which to base a plausible conjecture. I was informed by the postmaster of Calcutta that, in making excavations beneath the post-office, in 1882, the masons had come across the precise walls which enclosed the famous prison. There is now a small square, of dark stone, beside the right hand wall of the post-office, as you stand in front of it, which covers the exact spot. There is a monument near by, which, including base and obelisk, is forty-seven feet high, and bears on one side the names of many of the one hundred twenty-three Englishmen who were suffocated in this wretched place on the night of June 20, 1756, and, on the other, the English revenge which became the sequel. The latter inscription reads as follows: "This horrid act of violence was an amply as deservedly revenged on Surajah Dowlah, by His Majesty's Arms, under the conduct of Vice Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, Anno 1757." Here, on this little spot, was perpetrated the foul crime upon innocent Englishmen which awakened Clive's wrath, nerved him to make one final effort for English supremacy in India, and which resulted in the decisive battle of Plassey.

MEMORY OF THACKERAY.

The Armenian School, a plain building with a commodious balcony, is the birth-place of Thackeray. The structure is old, and somewhat dilapidated. As I passed here I could not help going back, in memory, to September, 1857, when I saw Thackeray for the first and only time. It was at a railway station, in Paris, and I was going out to spend the day among the royal tombs of old St. Denis, the Westminster Abbey of France. As my traveling companion and I were taking in that world of contrasts and contradictions which one sees to perfection in a Paris station, a man was borne in upon a litter by friendly hands. He was an Englishman taken suddenly and seriously ill, and was on his way to his home in London. A tall, gray-haired, square-faced Englishman had just bought his ticket, and was about to enter the cars. Just then he caught sight of this poor, helpless brother man. He went to him, bent over him,

made inquiries as to his disease and where he was going, and did not leave him until he had encouraged the gentleman by kindly words, had given him a slip of paper containing the address of a London physician who had cured him of the same disease, and had bidden him a brotherly good-bye. I never learned who the invalid was, but the good Samaritan was none other than the full-grown man, who first saw the light in this humble place in Calcutta. Who could witness such a scene of sympathy and real tenderness, and afterward call Thackeray's heart cold and cynical?

"He was a Cynic : By his life all wrought
Of generous acts, mild words and gentle ways ;
His heart wide open to all kindly thought,
His hand so quick to give, his tongue to praise.

He was a Cynic : You might read it writ
In that broad brow, crowned with its silver hair ;
In those blue eyes, with childlike candor lit,
In the sweet smile his lips were wont to wear.

* * * If he smiled
His smile had more of sadness than of mirth,
But more of love than either, undefiled,
Gentle alike by accident of birth,
And gift of courtesy, and grace of love ;
When shall his friends find such another friend?"

Thackeray was always a roamer. His going when young from Calcutta to London was but the beginning. He was no sooner at home than he was ready to leave again, for fresh material for new creations. But the simple London home was always first and last in mind. His great heart tells its own secret, at the end of "The White Squall" ballad:

"I thought, as day was breaking,
My little girls were waking,
And smiling, and making
A prayer at home for me."

MACAULAY'S HOME.

The house in which Macaulay lived in Calcutta, when under-secretary for India, is now a very handsome club house for English gentlemen. It has many rooms, all of which are furnished in the best taste. One of the members of the club was kind enough to show me the library, and other interesting parts of the building. The table of the reading-room was as well supplied with all the later English serials as one can find in our New York Mercantile Library, while the club library abounds in the most recent issues of the British press. Here, in one of the principal rooms, Macaulay had his table, where he elaborated the educational system for India, and wove into his own fragrant prose the story of the genesis of English rule in India.

The literary associations connecting England with her Indian Empire are of the most interesting character. They are very numerous, and one comes across them frequently, in every part of the country. But the guide-books are singularly silent upon them. I found, for example, no manual of Calcutta which gave me any information concerning the home of either Thackeray or Macaulay.

SOME COMMONPLACE INSECTS.

BY MARY TREAT.

IV.

HEMIPTERA—THE TRUE BUGS.

The name of this order—*Hemiptera*—means half winged; part of the fore wings are thick and opaque and the remainder thin and semi-transparent, and some of the insects placed here have no wings, or they are undeveloped. The squash-bug is a good example of the winged ones, while the too familiar bed-bug and flea are wingless members of the order.

All of the insects placed here obtain their food by suction; they are not furnished with jaws like the beetles, but with a beak with which the vegetable feeding ones suck the sap from plants. It includes a great number of insects that at first sight appear widely dissimilar, but the entomologist will show us that he can find sufficient characteristics to warrant him in placing them in one vast order which he divides into many groups or families possessing minor distinctive characters.

This order as a rule does not contain a very alluring class of insects to study, but no insect, however insignificant, if carefully observed but will unfold hidden treasures in nature, and this order more than any other presents a field for the aspirant to make discoveries in the life-habits, and also in biology. These insects have been neglected by entomologists, no doubt on account of their general unattractiveness, and the disagreeable, highly scented fluid which many of them are provided with, and know how to use. For a type or example see the squash-bug on a leaf of a pumpkin or squash vine, and when you go near see him take the defensive by presenting his broadside ready for immediate action. His threatening attitude proves that he knows full well the power he carries for self-preservation in this nauseating fluid, which he throws in a little mist-like stream at the enemy who ventures to molest him. With the combined effect of hundreds the odor is almost overpowering, so that one is only too glad to retreat and leave them in peace.

Even some of the smallest, most insignificant looking members of the order assert their right to live in the world, and will speedily punish the transgressor who interferes with their freedom. There is one that is fond of ripe berries—especially of the red raspberry—a tiny speck of a creature scarcely visible to the eye, but when unwittingly taken into the mouth will let his presence be known very quickly. A taste of one of these minute specks is enough to make a lover of raspberries careful the rest of his life.

Most of the insects in this order are insignificant when looked at singly, but as sometimes happens with the chin-ch-bug (*Blissus leucophorus*), in the West and South-west, where their combined action often destroys vast fields of wheat and corn, they exert a power that brings dismay to the country.

Several years ago I was botanizing in the West, and had wandered a long way from home, lured on and on by the charming prairie flowers until the sun warned me that it was time to start homeward. When within a mile or two of home I suddenly came upon a seething, moving mass of chin-ch-bugs that were crossing the road from a wheat field which they had destroyed, over to a corn field just opposite. The emigration had not commenced when I had passed over the road a few hours before, and now what to do be-

came a serious question. If I turned back there was no house in sight in that direction, nor any other road to take, and the fields on either side were immense, and both surrounded with board fences which were completely covered with the bugs. The only alternatives were to stay on the open prairie, I knew not how long, or wade through this living offensive mass. I chose the latter and commenced my pilgrimage. Never shall I forget my sensations. It seemed as if the earth was moving beneath my feet and I soon became sick and faint, but somehow, managed to wade through and reach home. Ever since then I have been ready to believe any newspaper stories told about these bugs.

No other insect in this order appears in such vast numbers unless it be the seventeen-year locust (*Cicada septendecim*), which as the name indicates makes its advent every seventeen years in the region where it lives. The Cicada is free from the disagreeable odor which characterizes so many of the bugs, and in many ways is a curious and interesting creature. It gropes in the bowels of the earth seventeen years and then comes forth and attaches itself to some stalk or twig, and crawls out of its pupal skin through a slit in the back, and shakes out its transparent glassy-like wings, and is soon ready for its brief heyday of love and song.

In 1877 a brood appeared in New Jersey which I watched with considerable interest. The males commenced making their exit about the 20th of May, and were in full song by the time the slower silent females crawled from their long imprisonment. In the woods surrounding the village the noise was almost deafening with the united voices of millions of these released creatures, as if they were having a grand happy jubilee over their freedom.

The Cicada is often mistakenly considered identical with the locusts of the ancients, which ate up every green thing. All the injury the Cicadas do to vegetation, in their perfect state, is boring the twigs of trees and shrubs and placing their eggs in the wounds; when this is done in the woods the damage is inappreciable, but when they become tenants of young orchards, as sometimes happens, their pruning is quite a serious matter. The eggs hatch in from two to three weeks after they are deposited, and the little Cicadas fall lightly to the ground, and at once commence their long subterranean descent; they have sometimes been found ten feet below the surface of the ground.

Entomologists who have made these creatures a study, differ with regard to the injury they are supposed to do while in the larval state; some maintain that they draw the sap from the roots, while others think they live on the moisture that exudes from the vegetable fibrils. In one of Professor Riley's reports, he gives place to the following paragraph:—

"The larva of the Cicada obtains its food from the small vegetable radicals that everywhere pervade the fertile earth. It takes its food from the surface of these roots, consisting of the moist exudation (like animal perspiration), for which purpose its rostrum or snout is provided with three exceedingly delicate capillaries, or hairs, which project from the tube of the snout, and sweep over the surface, gathering up the minute drops of moisture. This is its only food. The mode of taking it can be seen by a good glass."

Through the region where I was making observations on

the Cicadas, several acres of woodland were occupied by the mound-building ants (*Formica exsecta*), and the Cicadas had sense enough to know the danger that awaited them here, or else the females did not wander far from where they made their exit, as the trees all through the ants' dominions were undisturbed by the Cicadas. It would be interesting to know how long the ants had held possession of the land, and if the Cicadas had learned from sad experience not to venture on their domain. Probably the Cicadas had made their appearance in these woods every seventeen years for untold ages, and there is no means of knowing how long the ants have inherited the land. The bases of some of the ant-mounds are almost as hard as stone, and covered with lichens.

Different broods of the seventeen-year Cicadas often make their appearance throughout the same section of country. Through southern New Jersey one appeared in 1872, and another in 1877, so we may expect to see in 1889 the offspring of the one which appeared in 1872.

Two other species of Cicada enliven the hot summer days with their 'bass drums'; but these are never in sufficient numbers to attract special attention; one of them is considerably larger than the seventeen-year Cicada, and when taken in the hand will often beat its drum to the no small amusement of its captor. The musical apparatus is something entirely distinct from the respiratory system, and is not necessary to the creature's existence, further than to attract and please the silent wives. The following excellent description of the drum by Dr. Burnett shows how the sound is made.

"The drum is situated in each side between the thorax and abdomen, having its head, which is of the size of a marrowfat pea, just under the point where the wings are attached to the body. It is a tense, dry, crisp membrane, crossed by cords, or bars, produced by a thickening of the membrane, which meet on one side at the point of attachment of the muscles, which by their contraction, keep it stretched. The sound is produced by a series of rapid undulations, running from the contracting muscles across the drum. The upper part of the abdomen serves as a sounding board, for with a portion removed, the sound is diminished in volume. A dry condition seems to be essential to the perfect action of the drum, as when it is moistened, or on wet days, the sound is very much diminished. The drumming is heard for four or five hours during the heat of the day, principally between the hours of twelve and two. In the female, there is no drum, nor any trace of the muscular apparatus belonging to it."

The destructive *Aphides*, or plant-lice, are also placed in this order, and wherever vegetation abounds we may find one or more species drawing food supplies from the stems and leaves of the plants. The most common green *Aphis*, and also some of the dark-colored ones that often attack our chrysanthemums and other composite plants, fasten their beaks in the tender herbage, where successive generations live and die without changing their places, and were they not destroyed or kept in check by the numerous carnivorous insects which prey upon them, they would soon kill the plants they attack.

Their wonderful power of rapid increase has been shown by the experiments of Reaumur. A single *Aphis* may in one season, through its generations, be the progenitor of nearly six billion of descendants.

Another class of *Aphides* are clothed in long white filaments, and when seen sailing through the air they look like flecks of down, their bodies being completely hidden from view by the white substance. When these filaments are

examined under a glass they look like crinkled wool. The maple-leaf plant louse (*Pemphigus acerifoli*) is a good example of this group of *Aphides*.

Last summer this species infested the maple trees that line either side of the streets, and it was astonishing to see how quickly a colony would be formed after one of these sailing aeronauts with its long white streamers, took up its abode on the under side of a leaf. Where so many could find places to fasten their beaks was something of a mystery. Each colony kept within its own limited territory, never crawling off to adjacent leaves. But at certain periods in their lives some of them felt the impulse of emigration, to go where they could find new colonies, and loosening their holds allowed themselves to be wafted away by the wind; sometimes they sailed long distances before alighting. Occasionally the wind was so strong that one would lose control of navigation and land on the wrong tree, but it never anchored there, and very soon set its sails and alighted on a maple.

Insignificant as it was alone, it soon showed its power by its wonderful increase. In a few hours after it had taken up its abode, the leaf would be dragged down by the united weight of the bodies of its offspring.

Males are unnecessary among these creatures; generation after generation of females found colonies, and carry them successfully through without the help of the other sex.

Although most species of plant-lice are great pests, yet a few have been made subservient to man. The lac-insect is an Asiatic species of plant-louse belonging to the genus *Coccus*, from which sealing-wax is made, and also a base for varnish. But the most valuable is the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*), of South America, which is raised on a species of cactus. At the right time the insects are gathered and plunged into boiling water, and afterward dried, and this is the cochineal of commerce, from which is obtained the most brilliant of scarlet dyes.

This reminds me that the bodies of our maple louse contain a red fluid, and when crushed they stain whatever they come in contact with. I gathered several of the heavily freighted leaves and immersed them in hot water. The creatures never let go their hold, but like true martyrs died at their stakes; so I scraped them from the leaves, and was surprised at the multitudes that one leaf contained. I put them in the sun to dry and the wind soon wafted the white filaments away and left the naked bodies, which look very much like cochineal. I still have the dried bodies, and some day I intend to make the experiment of trying to color with them, and perhaps we may start a new industry in our midst.

Disagreeable as this order generally is, it has some redeeming traits in the useful and beneficial insects it contains, especially in the family of *Reduvius*, which is made up entirely of carnivorous creatures that prey upon the injurious ones. Several are known to feed upon the larvae of the Colorado potato beetle, and others eat their own vegetable feeding relatives, and singularly enough these cannibals are free from the offensive odor which characterizes so many of the vegetarians; some of them are beautifully marked with brilliant colors.

There are many aquatic cannibals as well as terrestrial ones found here. In some pool or even in a running stream of water we may often see the curious water-boatman in company with the water beetles mentioned in a former article. This novel creature converts itself into a miniature boat by lying on its back and paddling with its oar-like legs for hours together. There are several species and their scientific name—*Notonecta*—means swimming on the back.

One can pass an idle hour and find considerable amusement on a hot summer day if he will seek the shady bank of some stream where these creatures congregate and watch their maneuvers. The boatman is not shy as the beetles, and is not easily alarmed. Sometimes he seems to be idly floating for mere pleasure, but he has an eye to business all the same, and will often suddenly dart away with a rapid movement almost too quick for the eye to follow. In an instant he has seized some unlucky victim which he clasps with his fore legs, and hugs tightly to his breast, while

he drives his sharp beak into a vulnerable part and sucks out its life-juices, and then casts the body aside, which it has not mutilated in the least. After each meal he is pretty sure to make his toilet, indeed he seems to be quite a coxcomb. He turns right side up, and uses his fore legs for combs and brushes, passing them over every part of his body and every little while turning his head on one side and then on the other in a most comical way, as if he could see his reflection in the water.

SOON.

BY SALLY CAMPBELL.

Softly the shadows gather at my feet,
Slowly the red rim fades along the west,
Shyly a star gleams through the flickering trees,
Which stir in vague unrest,
Chilled in the silence of the waning light,
Awed by the coming of mysterious night.

'Tis but a little time since from the hills,
Rosy with sleep, peeped forth the blithe young day,
Laughed in the faces of the drooping flowers,
And kissed their tears away.
Only a few short hours, the day is done;
Only a few fleet years, and life is gone.

THE REASONS FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

BY PROFESSOR ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON.

It was a great service which Adam Smith and the free-trade economists rendered to civilization, when they showed that in most cases there was a good result from leaving people free to follow their own judgments as to what was their interest. They insisted that men are wide-awake to the chance of enriching themselves by serving society. If at any point there arises a demand for some useful or otherwise desirable article, that demand leads to a supply by holding out the inducement of profit. If at any point these profits are excessive, then more capital is drawn into the business, until they are reduced to the normal level. If wages are higher in one industry or locality than in another, the workman will leave the ill-paid for the well-paid work. In this way "things find their level", society secures services and commodities on terms favorable to all, and substantial justice is secured all round.

That this principle of free competition works well in all ordinary cases, and that the interests of society generally are secured simply by leaving each individual to do what he thinks best for himself, is too evident to need proof. But in our days thinkers and economists of all schools have come to recognize the fact that there are grave exceptions to the rule. There are no rules—outside of mathematics and the pure mechanics—which are without exceptions. And as we pass from the simplest conceptions to the most complex—from the mathematical axioms about lines and surfaces to man and society—we find these exceptions growing in number and importance. The sciences of man have to make up by their higher degree of interest for their lower degree of certainty.

So long as the individual sees where his own interest is, and society requires nothing which is not beyond his power, the principle of free competition works like a charm. But when a measure of foresight beyond the ordinary is required, or a case arises in which society overtasks his re-

sources, the exceptions begin. For instance the American farmer acted on his own judgment of his own interest in denuding large tracts of their forests, and society is suffering from his unwise action. Instances of the other kind are found in the refusal of the people to intrust to the play of individual interests the maintenance of a post-office, the establishment of an adequate school system, the construction of harbors and breakwaters, and of roads and canals, the regulation of the currency, and the like. These are cases where mere individual action is not adequate to a social want.

A similar case to these last is the creation of a varied industry in a country which is in need of that. Experience shows that variety in industry is indispensable to the common defense and the general welfare of any country, and that it cannot be obtained by leaving the matter to the action of individuals merely. It is not their interest to undertake to establish new and complex forms of industrial production, which involve large and doubtful outlays in the earlier stages. As John Stuart Mill says, "It cannot be expected that individuals should at their own risk, or rather to their certain loss, introduce a new manufacture and bear the burden of carrying it on until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the processes have become traditional". And as a matter of fact, individuals never have succeeded in carrying this burden, even where they have made the effort,—generally to their ruin. There is not a country in the world which has supplemented its farming with a system of manufactures, that did not do it by some kind of government help. There is not a great industry fighting for the markets of the world which did not make its beginning with such help.

The importance of variety in the industries of the country is not called in question by any one, but it is appreciated adequately by very few. Man grows free and rich through

association with his fellow men. Primitive man was powerless in the presence of nature's forces, because he had to shift for himself. He was roughly housed and clothed, and poorly fed. He had periods of sharp hunger, often ending in famine. With all the world to choose from, he—like the first European settlers on our own shores—might die of starvation. It was when the growth of numbers made association possible, that men ceased to be nature's trembling slaves, and became her masters. They replenished the earth and subdued it. Dividing up employments among themselves, they each gave all their time and thought to the supply of some one want, and did this better than when it was "everybody's business". In return for this service each of them received other commodities in ampler measure and of better quality than when he tried to produce everything for himself. In this way the lives of men were interlaced; they needed and helped each other; they came out of isolation into association.

Just on the lines of this beginning, every progressive society continues to move in its later stages. It goes backward or forward, according to the decrease or the increase of association among its members. Whatever tends to promote association, must tend to enrich the nation. Whatever tends to check it, and to make men less helpful to each other, tends to impoverish the nation. Sometimes such checks and hinderances are from within. Bad money, dishonest speculation, and slavery are instances of this. But sometimes they are from without. It may be to the interest and within the power of a stronger, wealthier, and better organized nation to check the growth of association in those which are poorer and less developed, and to keep them industrially dependent. It may effect this by using its cheaper capital and better organized labor to prevent the growth in them of the industries it thinks profitable to monopolize. In this way the growth of variety in industry, which would bring these poorer countries up to the level of the richer, is checked by what Burke calls "the tyrannous power of capital", unless the poorer makes a resistance through the collective action of government.

Nor is the loss of industries in this case made up to the poorer countries by their getting these articles from the richer at lower prices than they can be made at home. In the first place the power to make is worth more to a nation, than any ordinary supply of the things made. And the whole of a country's business is not buying. It has to sell as well; and when it compares the two sets of prices—those at which it buys with those at which it sells—it finds there is not much profit in its trade with the richer country. "Buying in the cheapest market" is found to involve selling in the cheapest market also. It is, as the Dutch used to say, "selling the hide for sixpence, to buy back the tail for a shilling". The real interest of the country, as of any individual, is in the relation of the two sets of prices.

As a rule it is the production of food and of raw materials, which the poorer country will be able to carry on, so long as it continues this kind of trade. It may go a little further, and add some rude industries, such as blacksmithing and house-carpentry. But farming will be its chief employment, as in the case of India, Turkey, and Ireland, and other poor countries which do nothing to foster the growth of home manufactures. Now the price of raw materials (including food) is the nearest to the price of the manufactured article, at the place where the one is converted into the other. If all our saw-mills were east of the Alleghanies, the price of lumber beyond the Mississippi would be very high, while saw-logs would fetch hardly anything. It is because there

always is a mill in his neighborhood that the American farmer gets a good price for logs, and buys lumber reasonably cheap. This is an extreme case, as the cost of transporting both is great. But the same elements enter into every similar case. Far-fetched is dear bought. The price of any manufactured article, if measured in wheat or in any staple product of the farm or the forest, is lowest where that article is made.

This advantage in buying of the manufacturer or artisan at hand is not sufficient of itself to secure the establishment of manufactures in the farmer's neighborhood. People do their buying and their selling separately, and they do the former with money, not with wheat. And so long as the distant manufacturer can keep the money price of his goods below the money price of the same goods made in the neighborhood, he need not care if the wheat price be low. For it is for money that he sells, and this fact disguises to the buyer the disadvantage of the transaction. And even if the buyer saw that it was disadvantageous, he yet would have to continue to buy the cheaper article from abroad, because his single-handed resistance would not avail to change matters. No resistance will avail short of the collective action of the community embodied in a law. A tariff law simply expresses the soberest and most far-seeing judgment of the people as to what is their own interest. It proceeds upon the belief that instead of buying and selling in such markets as it finds, it is better for the country to create home markets, in which the relation of price to price will be favorable to every one.

Observe here that protection of home industries was not enacted in this or any country by those who live by those industries. It was the farmers and other producers of raw materials who decided to protect manufactures. They had found by sharp experience that there was no profit in mere farming, and they resolved to bring the artisan into their neighborhood, so as to secure an abundant, steady, and profitable market for what they had to sell. They legislated to put up the price of imported manufactures to a figure which would give the home producer of the same goods a chance to start his factory, and to carry on his business through the difficult time of beginning, when his men had to be taught the processes, and the market to be opened for his product. It was they who made the nation say, "Build your factory; put in your machinery; train your workmen. We will stand by you, because we believe that in the long run it will secure the good of all of us." In other words, we do not have a tariff because we have manufacturers; rather we have manufacturers because we have had a tariff.

And whenever the farmers and other producers of raw materials think that the best policy, they can repeal the tariff, check the growth of manufactures, and deliver those we have to the chances of foreign competition. But by doing so they cannot but force into agriculture a great body of the labor and capital now engaged in manufacturing. In other words they will compel a multitude of their best customers to become their competitors for such markets as are left them. Now no industry can prosper by converting its customers into its competitors.

It is unfortunately true that the home market which the protective policy has created is not sufficient to consume the whole produce of our agriculture, and that the American farmer still has to find a sale in Europe for his surplus. True also that the price he gets for this surplus abroad, affects the price of what he sells at home, often to his disadvantage. This is because our homestead laws have put a great premium upon the extension of our agriculture, and thus have kept farming ahead of the increased demand at

home. Also the low charges for through freights from the Western grain fields have worked to the same result, and fostered the production and export of food. But the home market consumes nearly nineteen-twentieths of the food-products of our farms, and only about six per cent is exported. Probably the time is not distant when we shall have none to export. But how great would have been the surplus, and how low its price, if we had had the homestead law without the tariff!

Protectionists are not content to have any large districts of our country engaged in agriculture only, and dependent upon other parts of the country for their supply of manufactures. They rejoice that the abolition of slavery has put an end to that state of things in the South. They rejoice also to see the spread of manufactures in the newer states of the West, where the percentage of increase has been far greater than in the states where such industries are of longer establishment. They see by this experience that there is a steady tendency to industrial equalization within the same nation, because capital flows freely to any point which has especial advantages, but does not flow thus across national boundary lines. American capital flows thus to the water-power at Minneapolis, but not to the water-power on the St. Lawrence.

But the flow of capital from one point to another is not the only means for the establishment of new industries. Nearly every country, and almost every neighborhood contain amounts of dormant capital, which the chance to establish such industry calls into activity. The process by which a New England town was changed into a manufacturing center, was not one of diverting capital from farming or any other industry. The farming of New England never was so excellent or so productive as it now is, although many hill-side farms have been given up as unprofitable; for more capital has been concentrated on the richer lands which lie lower. Manufactures grew by utilizing unused savings, unused credit, idle labor, unemployed water-power, and other dormant energies which probably would have remained dormant under any other policy.

Taking the country at large we see that there has been no falling away in our farming under the protective policy of 1861-1887. The wheat product increased in 1860-1880 from 173,000,000 bushels to 40,000,000 bushels; the corn crop from 838,000,000 bushels to 1,450,000,000 bushels; the wool clip from 60,000,000 lbs. to 232,000,000 lbs. In the years 1873-1886 the area of our agriculture was increased by 67,200,000 acres. At the same time the nation's productive forces were increased in 1861-1887 by the immigration of 8,620,000 people, none of whom came empty handed. In 1860-1880 the national wealth rose from \$14,000,000,000 to \$44,000,000,000; and the increase in the decade 1860-1870 alone was greater than in 1807-1860. The average consumption of manufactures has risen from \$71 a head in 1860 to \$111 a head in 1886; or, if we make allowance for the general fall in prices, to \$146 a head, being more than double. The wages of skilled artisans have risen from \$468 to \$726 a year, while there has been a fall of from 26 to 46 per cent in the cost of necessities, according to Mr. Edward Atkinson's report to the government. It is not necessary to claim that all this is the effect of the tariff. But it is safe to say that a policy under which such results have been achieved is not one which is wasting the resources of the country or cramping the energies of its people.

In one respect, it is true, the country has lost rather than gained. While its commerce has increased from \$18 a head in 1860 to \$23 a head in 1886, and the balance of trade has been shifted to our favor, less of that commerce is carried

in our own shipping. But this decline began in 1855, six years before the return to decided protection. It was in that year that our government refused to extend any further aid to our steamship lines, at a time when other countries were paying large subsidies to secure to themselves as much as possible of the new iron and steam shipping, which was superseding wood and sails. From that time our government has done nothing for our shipping, and till very recently it left it under burdens of taxation and regulation heavier than were borne by the ships of any other country. It left our shipping entirely outside the protective policy. It has neither levied heavier duties on goods brought in foreign vessels, as was done in the earlier years of the republic; nor has it paid subsidies, as other countries have done. The result is exactly what might have been expected, —a general decay of this interest and this alone.

While the first effect of a protective tariff is to increase the price of the goods affected by it, and to render possible higher profits than are either desirable or normal, this evil is speedily corrected by the home competition. The tariff lays not the slightest restriction upon the home movement of capital. Wherever profits are excessive, unless they are covered by a patent, capital will be attracted into that line of production until they are reduced to the normal level. The protected manufacturer cannot add the amount of the duty to the price of his goods, or levy a tax upon the consumers. To suppose that he could is to suppose that free competition possesses none of that equalizing efficiency, which Adam Smith and his school have claimed for it. In that case the admission of foreign competition would not redress the wrong. If 55,000,000 of free people cannot trade with each other upon fair and advantageous terms, the help of competition from two or three countries in western Europe will not suffice to enable them to do so. It is free competition itself which is discredited by such a failure, and the only remedy is socialism.

Within the American Union we have free-trade—as Mr. Atkinson says—on the greatest scale ever known in the history of mankind. If there were not another country on the earth, which produced the manufactures we need, we still should be able to supply them, and it would be done as cheaply as American conditions would permit.

The tariff restricts foreign trade only that domestic trade may be free. It puts a wholskin upon the industrial body in order that the circulations may proceed and complete themselves within it. It aims at the largest liberty at home, and it produces at home that differentiation of industrial function, on which profitable commerce is based. Its defenders hold with Adam Smith that "the trade between town and country" is the most profitable of all, and ordinarily more beneficial to the nation than exports and imports. And results justify the faith that this home competition which it fosters will bring all prices to a normal level. The day of high profits is past in this country. It can be brought back only by first crippling or destroying our manufactures, by exposing them to fair and unfair competition from abroad, and then resuming—for the fifth time in our history—the work of building them up anew. At present some articles—steel pens for instance—sell for less than the duty; and along nearly the whole line, it might be said, as Mr. Vincent of Sheffield told the Royal Commission last year of our steel production, that Americans are supplied as cheaply as if there were no duty, and will continue to be so.

While protectionists desire to see their own country made as complete and self-sufficient as its resources will permit, they have no wish to do this at the expense of any other. On the contrary they wish for every other exactly what they

wish for their own. They applaud Germany and France, Canada and Victoria in their legislature to the same. They address their arguments in favor of their policy to the people of every other land. The chief American writer of this school speaks to the world of readers in eight European and one Asiatic language. Just as every true patriot will sym-

pathize with the patriotic citizens of other lands, so every protectionist wishes the people of other lands to guard their industrial interests so that there may be the maximum of natural life throughout the world. "If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than infidel."

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

BY CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.

One of the most attractive spots in Colorado is found along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande road between Denver and Cañon City. The country is undulating and hilly, and quite on a level with the top of Mount Washington, well up in the world, so that the Rockies which lie a mile or two to the west in a rugged, menacing wall seem disappointing, since from base to summit they are only from five thousand to eight thousand feet in height, but if it is remembered that the base rests upon a platform over a mile in perpendicular height above Philadelphia or New York, their real altitude is appreciated.

Assuming that we are moving toward Cañon City, the attention of the traveler is almost immediately attracted by the strange configuration of the rocks at the very foot of the range; they seem to have assumed such curious shapes that one might well suppose that some imaginative sculptor had been at work, and having outlined his Titanic figures, had been called away never to return. A sculptor has been here; not one, but many. The wind, rain, frost, and heat have carved from these rugged hills forms so weird and strange that it is difficult to imagine that they are not of human invention.

From Palmer Lake to Colorado Springs, these sculptured rocks are seen in more or less variety, and at the latter point they appear to culminate in a final effort—the Garden of the Gods. Why garden, it would be difficult to say, as the usual requisites of the ordinary garden are noticeable by their absence. The so-called garden lies at the very foot of the Rocky Mountain range, about four miles from Colorado Springs, and at the right of the cañon that leads up to the mountain hamlet of Manitou, over which the white cap of Pike's Peak rises to a lofty elevation.

It was a moonlight night that we selected to interview the gods; the moon appeared larger than ever, as like a huge ball it rolled up over the edge of the prairie, where in the far distance the Spanish peaks reared their points. I was impressed with the resemblance between this scene and that portrayed in the recent photographs of the lunar surface. We were upon a ridge, perhaps a thousand feet above the level of the distant prairie, and as the myriads of elevations that dotted its surface caught the first gleam of the rising moon, it produced a curious combination of light and shadow, of craters, yawning chasms, peaks crowned with silvery light, lakes of fire; all these were pictured in this brief panorama. In a few moments the moon had illumined the whole expanse, and the beams of light were creeping down into the Garden of the Gods.

The ridge upon which we stood was directly above the garden that from here presented the appearance of a deep cañon, where rise the grotesque slopes that constitute its attraction.

Following the moonbeams, we took the winding road and were soon at the very gates, enormous blocks of stone rising aloft several hundred feet like grim sentinels. Gog and

Magog, indeed. These are the gate posts, and between them we pass, pausing at almost every step to watch the weird effects of light and shade and the play of tints upon the many colored structures; for the rocks while having a general reddish tone, are here and there almost white, forming a striking contrast. When near to these grim guardians their aspect changes; from a former view they were wide and huge, possessing enormous bulk; as we pass they dwindle away, seeming to shrink under close scrutiny, and appear slender spires enlarging again to greater breadth, as we move on. This peculiarity is noticeable in all the forms of this wonderful region, and is easily understood after examination. The rocks appear at first glance like uplifted strata tipped so that they all range in the same direction from north-west to south-west; so looked at from the latter point they are thin, worn, and attenuated; but move to the west or east and you are presented with the broad flank. In short, these wonderful sculpturings of nature are rocks worn into these grotesque shapes by the elements, and they have been cut and washed from the direction of the prevailing winds that come from the north-west, especially in summer, with heavy rains.

The formation is unlike anything that I can remember in the East, being a friable conglomerate, often differing greatly within a short distance. Thus a pillar four feet thick and ten feet in height, may be capped with a stone, of entirely different structure and color. Ludlow found the capping of one of these shafts to be an irregular mixture of fragments from all the hypogene rocks of the range, including quartzose pebbles, pure crystals of silex, various crystalline sand, stones, gneiss, solitary hornblende, and feldspar, nodular iron stones, rude agates, and gun flint; the whole loosely cemented in a matrix composed of clay, lime, and red oxide of iron.

Everywhere the wearing, reducing work of nature is seen; and one can observe monuments in all stages of formation and decay—from the mighty rocks of several hundred feet in height to the mere crumbling pile just above the surface, over which the grass is making rapid encroachments. At one time this friable conglomerate formed a huge ledge in this locality, but gradually denuded, it has been worn away; cañons have been cut through it here and there, peaks and hills formed by separation from the main mass. These are daily crumbling and being washed away to add to the level ground which will in time, perhaps, become solid rock again; the same wondrous work will be repeated for the benefit of future ages.

While thus digressing we have entered the Garden, and passed the gates. Scarcely a tree or even a bush is seen though a green sward stretches away everywhere to the bases of the strange spectral forms, over which roads wind about, leading to the points of greatest interest.

So remarkable are some of nature's sculpturings here, that it would almost seem that some deft artist had at least

suggested the design. On one huge rock is outlined a seal in the act of leaping to a higher crag; this is in complete relief, and facing it is a crouching bear, remarkable for its natural contour. These forms are upon the upper ridge, about two hundred feet from the ground, and beneath the seal the rock has been worn away, so that the moonlight streams in below the fore and hind flippers making the animal an extremely striking object.

The huge mass of conglomerate from which these figures are hewn is in some places glaring red, and is cut and worn in a most incomprehensible manner. In the broad face of the front will be found a great hollow, apparently bored out with mathematical precision, so well rounded are the curves. Water had evidently gained a foothold here, and whirled about by the wind, had bored and worn into the solid structure that now was filled with branches and the accumulated rubbish of an eagle's nest.

The sightly pile, known as "Cathedral Spires," well shows the action of denudation. It is a group of needle-like rocks reaching up in four or five points to a height of over two hundred feet; their sides being perfectly perpendicular, so that no attempt has ever been made to scale them. Two have lost their points, the severed portions lodging against the middle spar; all are thin and leaf-like, and rapidly crumbling to decay.

Perhaps the most shapely and impressive monument here is the "Tower of Babel." It rises in three points directly from the plain to a height of at least four hundred feet; the central tower being the tallest, all combined being images in miniature of the precipitous mountains of the moon as figured by astronomers. Only the high flying birds have ever visited the top of this stupendous work that stands a monument to Nature's power.

Nearly all the forms have received appropriate names. Two huge pillars connected by a band of strata represent the "Twins," while the "Cyclops" in another section of the ridge is a gigantic ten-pin, with an exaggerated top; the neck being so small as to seem scarcely stout enough to support it. The cap, or top, which actually overhangs the base, is of an entirely different color and composition. These curious bottle forms are very common. The softest sandstone has worn away, leaving the harder parts to form these grotesque shapes.

As might be expected many of the rocks resemble human figures. Thus a great rock has been called "Aunt Dinah," and in relief against the moonlight the head and turban are remarkable, and might have been carved and set upon its base by human workmen. A grotesque form in a narrow ridge rises to a height of twenty or thirty feet and shows a head and facial outline so remarkably deficient in mental attributes, that it has been called the "Idiot."

Following the path around these quaint forms we come upon a rock weighing several tons, balanced so deftly that a mere touch would seem sufficient to oscillate it; and as the road winds about its base, one can but think that some day this giant boulder will go rolling down the road, carrying destruction with it. From here to Manitou the Garden continues, but in different form; we see the strata just appearing from the soil, or, perhaps, moldering away, bent and twisted in a variety of strange shapes.

A few paces from this scene of ruin is a tract which might well be called "Toad-stool Park"; for all about hundreds of stones appear, remarkable in their imitation of these plants. Perhaps the most romantic piece of natural statuary is the "Temple of Isis," in Williams cañon near by. It is an isolated abutment, extending into the chasm below, resembling the ruins of some old castle; the towers being distinct, and

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ranging downward in size. Here, beneath the largest turret is a huge port-hole, through which we may imagine knights of old have passed; but it is now surely deserted by all save the birds that flock about the upper peaks and make this eyrie their home.

Those who are fortunate in seeing the temple at the setting sun are repaid by a vision of surpassing loveliness—the golden rays bathe the turrets and arches with their splendors; every nook and corner is illuminated, and gradually at the close the temple is outlined against the golden sky. A beam of light for a moment shoots through the broken arch, and then shadow succeeds shadow as the gloom comes on; the fancy can picture the ghastly forms that are supposed to congregate in castles of human make, until finally, the outline is lost in the distant mountains that seem to gather about and close it in.

The Garden of the Gods is repeated in "Monument Park," "Glen Eyrie," "Austin's Bluffs," and in several localities on the line of this peculiar ridge between Denver and Cheyenne Mountain, on the side of which is the grave of "H. H." overlooking the wondrous country of her choice.

In leaving the Garden we may turn back and see through the main gate-way the summit of Pike's Peak with its cap of snow fourteen thousand feet in the air—a beautiful and impressive picture. The Garden is not yet invaded with human habitations, but at "Glen Eyrie," Queen's Cañon, half a mile above, General Palmer of New York, has made his home in the midst of surroundings certainly unique in their way. The house stands well up the cañon, an artistic mansion well in keeping with the place, which is a perfect bower abounding in all that nature and cost can supply. Down through the center of the gorge goes singing a little mountain stream, crossed by rustic bridges, caught in deep pools where trout and carp are preserved.

At every turn of the road some new surprise awaits the eye, and I think the coloring of the rocks here surpasses, if anything, those in the garden proper. Here is the "Major Domo," or "Major Dormer," as the old curiosity vendor informed us—probably thinking it a "forty-niner" or a revolutionary hero. The major is a monolith, tall and slender, a small edition of Cleopatra's Needle modeled by nature. Other curious forms in this locality are "Cathedral Rock," the "Sisters," "Vulcan's Anvil," and "Melrose Abbey," all well worthy a visit and careful examination.

As the gods are assumed to have a garden in this vicinity the fine caves of Manitou up the trail or road toward Pike's Peak might well claim a similar ownership. The caves are two in number, and are fair examples of the ordinary cavern of the "Howe's Cave" type. They were discovered some years ago as some prospectors were prowling about on the face of the cliff. The original small opening was enlarged and in 1885 the grand caverns of Manitou were thrown open to the public. The entrance is high up on the face of a limestone bluff, and here under a small awning the proprietor registers visitors as if there was a possibility of one or two falling into the omnipresent bottomless pit, collects a dollar apiece, as a souvenir of the trip, provides all with the daintiest of lanterns, and shouting, "come on," plunges into the bowels of the earth, followed by the timorous party of twenty or more, all of whom when well within the entrance would give twice the entrance fee to get out again. But the hall is the worst part of the journey, and after the explorers have slid and walked down the steep incline and find themselves in a large hall of ample dimensions, they begin to enjoy it. All caves are more or less alike, and the Manitou one is not an exception, having a fair display of stalagmites, and stalactites that are guarded with iron wire-netting.

In some of the rooms the ceiling is sixty feet high, tunnels, or streets, diverging from it in various directions, giving the impression that at one time an underground stream flowed through the cave. Perhaps the most interesting feature, and certainly one in which this cavern is unique, is the gallery and organ; the former is a ridge about twenty feet from the floor, almost exactly like that of a theater, while the organ is not simply one in name but is really musical. The pipes are represented by pillars of thin stalagmitic deposit, which from their different lengths give out different tones, so that when struck with a stick a number of sweet musical sounds are heard. A little practice would enable one to produce music equal to that of the "tumbleronicon". A thousand and one objects have been named in these caverns; the deposits take a number of strange shapes, many are more or less exaggerated, but, all in all, the Manitou cavern is an attractive adjunct to the Garden of the Gods below.

In referring to the Garden I have said that it was not populated by human beings—this is nearly true, but in the shadows of the quaint rocks are found one of the most remarkable and interesting families in the entire animal kingdom—the famous honey ants, whose wonderful habits have been observed in this country and in Australia.

In the study or even casual examination of all ants we find much that is wonderful. The honey ants, while common in Mexico, range up into Colorado which is the foraging ground for numerous other tribes. In fact, in approaching Colorado Springs the mounds of ants are the most conspicuous feature of the landscape, though not the genus to which we refer. I have found the honey ants at Colorado

Springs, and spent much time in watching their operations; but the credit of original extended research, in this country, belongs to the Reverend Doctor McCook, of Philadelphia, who several years ago visited the Garden of the Gods, and night and day watched and studied the little creatures. In the summary of his observations Dr. McCook says of the mounds of the ants:—

"In the Garden many of the curious ridges are worn to a level of the ground, the rock just appearing; on some of these the careful observer will notice mounds that differ from those so common on the broad *mesa* in the open country. They are not only different, but are made by the honey ant, and are the results of its excavations beneath the ground. The mounds vary in size, but average about as large as a Dutch cheese; rising like a miniature volcano, with a little crater upon top, down through which extends the opening to the colony below. If we disturb the little mound, up come from the interior numbers of yellow ants who dart about here and there, looking in every direction for the enemy; and if pebbles are dropped into the hole they will soon be seen bringing them out; so they are evidently the sentinels or workers."

In Mexico the Indians and Mexicans not only use the insects as a dainty, but consider the drop of honey as a sovereign remedy for various ills, as bruises, sprains, rheumatism, troubles of the eye, and in cases of violent fever, a drink of water tinctured with the honey is supposed to be very efficacious. But as a table delicacy the ants find greatest favor; the peculiar rich aromatic flavor of the drop being particularly agreeable to the gormands of old Mexico.

THE STORY OF NATURAL GAS.

THE ETERNAL FIRE.

BY JOSEPH D. WEEKS.

On the western shore of the Caspian a narrow tongue of land, but twenty miles broad from sea to sea, thrusts itself far out into the waves of this remnant of the great ocean that once covered the steppes of the Ural and the Volga. It is the Apsheron peninsula, the continuation of the mighty Caucasus Mountains, as they plunge beneath the sea. From this peninsula, as well as on the islands that stretch beyond it, and even from the sea itself, strange lights have flared for centuries. When they were first lighted, no man can tell; but as they flamed on through the ages, fed by a mysterious and inexhaustible fuel, is it a wonder that tradition held that they were lighted by Noah as he came down from the neighboring Ararat, and that prophecy foretold that they would burn on to the end of the world?

For two thousand five hundred years at least, this flame has been burning, and during all of this time, so it is asserted, it has lighted the prayers of the priests of the purest religion known to the heathen world—the Fire-worshippers. Here they built an altar, and upon it, through all these centuries a long succession of priests has tended the sacred flame with holy ardor and with watchful care. To them it was the fire symbol of the eternal and omnipotent God they worshiped, and to them and to the awe-struck votaries of their mysterious faith the region became known as the "Land of the Eternal Fire."

But the demands of modern industry have overthrown the altar, and driven its priests from its side. The vigil is at

an end. The eternal fire has gone out, but in another and a far-off land it has been rekindled, not as a symbol of worship, but to bring warmth and cheer to more than twice ten thousand Christian homes; for the mystic flame of the Caspian, before which the Magi bowed in silent awe, was the fire-light from the same natural gas that burns to-day in so many of the homes of this western world.

Natural gas, it thus appears, is no new product. Three thousand years ago the Chinese found gas three thousand feet below the earth's surface, when drilling salt wells, and have been piping it through bamboo pipes, just as we do through iron ones, and burning it in clay burners as we burn it in lava tips or brass. Caesar warmed his shivering hands at the glowing flame of the *Fontaine Ardente* in Gaul with the same satisfaction and comfort that many a "sovereign" of this western republic experienced in warming his at his gas fire the cold mornings of this last winter.

Nor has natural gas neglected to give mankind frequent intimations of its awful power in these years of the past. The deadly fire-damp, that tells in the dread rumble and the quivering earth that death and destruction are abroad in the mine, is the same natural gas that we take into our workshops and homes, and which, like a willing giant, serving, not ruling, does willing, useful work.

When natural gas first made its presence known in this country cannot be stated. The Indians, and possibly the Mound-Builders before them, must have had knowledge of

some of the many surface indications, of the leaks from the gas reservoirs that are so common in the valleys of the upper Ohio, and which for centuries have told of the existence of this gas. Unlike its twin brother, petroleum, it was born to this upper world but to pass away at its birth. It took no recognizable part in those striking and mysterious scenes, the petroleum burning at weird midnight over the waters of Oil Creek, which so impressed the early French missionaries, as they journeyed down the Alleghany to the Ohio.

However, there are records of its presence here, going back more than a hundred years. The burning spring in the Kanawha valley of West Virginia, which once belonged to Washington, is one of the earliest known recorded sources of the gas in this country. In 1821 the little village of Fredonia, New York, was lighted with gas from a shallow well, and a little after, the light house at Barcelona, a harbor on Lake Erie. Twenty years after Fredonia's first use, a salt manufacturer of the Kanawha valley burned it under his "salt blocks". As early as 1838 it was used in a dwelling-house in Findlay, Ohio. From an early date in the history of the development of the oil region of Pennsylvania, the gas, which generally accompanies the oil, has been used in drilling wells, pumping oil, and for light and heat in the towns and villages near the wells. Indeed, until 1883 few wells had been bored for gas. Nearly all gas wells had been "struck" while boring for petroleum.

Notwithstanding these earlier uses it was not until the introduction of the gas from the Murrysville well into Pittsburgh but three years ago that natural gas began to assume the importance as a fuel which it now possesses. At that time its future was not even dreamed of. Two or three rolling mills, glass-works here and there, possibly a score of industrial establishments, all told, and a few dwelling-houses used the gas for fuel. To-day it cooks the food of thirty thousand families, and warms as many homes; it puddles the iron and rolls the steel; it melts the glass, it burns the pottery; it drills the wells and pumps the oil and refines it; it furnishes carbon for ink, for paint, and for electric lamps; it raises the steam in many thousand industrial works. In a word, it is the fuel for domestic purposes and for use in the arts, wherever it can be obtained, and so much superior is it to coal that cities with coal at their very doors, pipe the gas sixty or seventy miles for use in their homes and workshops.

And what is this natural gas? There is a most remarkable series of compounds of hydrogen and carbon known as the paraffines. Some of these are solid at ordinary temperatures, as paraffine wax, others are liquid, while still others are gaseous. Our American petroleum is composed almost entirely of liquid paraffines, holding solid paraffine in solution, while natural gas, which is so intimately associated with petroleum as to be scarcely, if ever, absent when that is present, is chiefly the first of the series of gaseous paraffines, methane ($C H_4$), the marsh gas of the stagnant pool, the light carbureted hydrogen of the chemist, the explosive fire damp of the miner. With this marsh gas is mixed quite a number of other gases, chiefly ethane, another of the paraffines, considerable hydrogen and, at times, nitrogen, a little olefiant gas, the illuminating gas of our cities, with small amounts of carbonic oxide, carbonic acid, and oxygen.

Analyses given seem to show that the proportions of the several gases vary most remarkably. This is one of the most interesting and inexplicable facts in connection with natural gas. The gas from the same well, coming from the same store-house, will on two different days show most marked changes in composition. Four samples of gas were taken from the same well near Pittsburgh on four different days.

In one of these samples there was but forty-nine and one-half per cent of marsh gas, in another seventy-two and one-fifth per cent, while the hydrogen in two samples was thirty-six per cent and twenty and five-eighths per cent, respectively. It is no wonder that with this great variation in composition the gas does not give as great heat at some times as at others.

Usually the gas has little or no odor. This is one of the dangers connected with its use. It might escape into a room in sufficient quantities to form an explosive mixture without indicating its presence. There is, however, a slight odor to the gas when burning, that cannot be described, but which is soon recognized by those using it. Some gas has a distinct smell of petroleum, while that from certain deposits, the Findlay for example, very soon announces its presence by a marked odor of ancient eggs, caused by the sulphurated hydrogen it contains.

In connection with the composition of natural gas a word as to its value as a fuel is in place. Some very careful experiments have been made in evaporating water in a boiler, when it was proved that one thousand cubic feet of gas did the work of eighty-one and thirty-two forty-ninths pounds of coal, or with coal at one dollar twenty cents a ton, one thousand cubic feet of gas would be worth in actual practice about five cents.

In selling natural gas to consumers the price is, in the absence of ruinous competition between rival gas companies, based upon an estimate of what would be the cost of coal to do the same work, the price of the gas being put at an amount less than the coal would cost. The gas for heating, cooking, etc., for a moderate sized dwelling-house of ten rooms, in Pittsburgh, costs from sixty-five dollars to eighty dollars per year; coal would cost at seven and one-half cents a bushel considerably more. And, oh! the difference in other respects. No ashes to rake out and carry away, with their clouds of dust; no shivering failures to light fires a cold winter morning. A lighted match in the grate, a quick turn of a little wheel, and presto the fire is alight, the grate filled with fuel. No heavy buckets of coal to lift, no cooling down of the fire while the new coal is getting aglow, no waiting for the fire to clear that the beefsteak may be broiled.

What was the origin of this wonderful fuel? There can be but little doubt that gas and petroleum have a common origin, and that both are derived from the remains of animal and vegetable life, the gas taking a different character as its source is animal or vegetable. The gas found in the shales and sandstones is in the main of vegetable origin, and as the sandstones are the chief sources of supply, it is to the sea-weeds and allied groups of the early geological ages that we owe this remarkable fuel. The gas of the limestones is probably chiefly of animal origin, derived from the animals of the lower groups. How many millions of the algae of the Sargasso Sea, how many monsters of the Silurian and Devonian Ages burn in one night in that enormous banner of flame a hundred feet high that blazes on the banks of the Alleghany at Pittsburgh!

Just how these plant and animal remains were transformed into gas is an unsettled question. By some process of distillation at high temperatures, or spontaneous distillation at low temperatures, or by some process of chemical decomposition, is uncertain.

When was this gas formed? Was it of old, when the foundations of the earth were laid? Was it distilled then and stored in the rocks, waiting through all these weary centuries like the genii of the kettle in the Arabian tale, for the long delayed release, or is it still forming? These unsettled questions have an important bearing upon the other more important and

manence of its supply.

And how has this gas been stored through all these ages? For what ages must have elapsed since its formation, if it was formed at the time the rocks which are its store-houses were placed! The gas at Findlay, Ohio, is found in the limestone of the Lower Silurian Age, even at the bottom of this great division of geologic time, near the lower limit of vegetable and animal existence.

To store gas two conditions are necessary,—a reservoir and a cover. These reservoirs are not caverns down these thousands of feet, from which the gas comes, as those who ascribe our recent earthquakes to the withdrawal of the gas imagine, but a coarse grained porous rock, while the cover is a fine grained, impervious rock. In Pennsylvania and New York the rocks in which the gas is stored in any quantities are, almost without exception, sandstones or conglomerates, while in northwestern Ohio it is limestone. The cover of the reservoir is a fine grained impervious shale. From its source below the reservoir the gas ascends and is stored in its crevices and pores, being confined by the impervious cover above, that does not permit of its escape. When, by reason of the action of the earth forces, this cover is broken, the gas escapes, and we have surface indications.

How much gas there is in these reservoirs depends chiefly upon the storage capacity of the rocks, and how gas tight the cover is. Every American has as his entitled inheritance a right to "guess". One of these guesses as to the amount of gas stored in Western Pennsylvania is that there are one trillion, nine hundred eighty-one billion cubic feet. Without vouching for the absolute correctness of these figures, they may give some idea of the enormous amount of this gas that must be stored in the sandstones of Pennsylvania and the limestones of Ohio.

That the supply of gas is limited, and that it will ultimately be exhausted, does not admit of question. In this belief all unite. How long the supply will last is the subject of argument. Experience furnishes some information on this point, and supplies an imperfect basis of calculation, but after all there is but little data upon which to rest any reasonable prediction. Experience shows that in certain districts the supply at individual wells is soon exhausted, and the amount furnished by new wells when first bored is a constantly decreasing quantity. In other districts the life of the wells is longer, but the earlier wells are now quite weak or exhausted entirely, and the new wells sunk do not produce any such amounts of gas as those first drilled. In still other districts the great "gassers" at first struck have been pouring out gas by the million feet per day for years without any apparent diminution in pressure or volume. It will be found as a rule that the shallowest wells and those weakest when first drilled have the shortest existence. This is only a general rule. Sometimes an enormous "roarer" will be exhausted in a short time, but these wells are usually shallow.

The amount of gas produced daily at one of the great wells is past conception. The Karg well at Findlay, Ohio, produces by actual measurement, twelve million eighty thousand cubic feet a day. Estimating that one ton of coal is equal in heat units to thirty-one and eighty-five thousandths cubic feet of Findlay gas, this well discharges the equivalent of nearly four hundred tons of coal every twenty-four hours. It is not improbable that one billion cubic feet of gas are discharged each day from wells already drilled, or, in round numbers, the equivalent of thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand tons of coal. In my report to the United States Geological Survey on the production and use of natural gas in 1885, I estimated that it displaced three million one

hundred thirty-one thousand six hundred tons of coal in that year.

Were this sketch of natural gas to be read only in Pennsylvania it would be needless to detail how these rock reservoirs are reached, how the gas is taken to the place where it is burned, and how it is burned. But the constituency of THE CHAUTAUQUAN is wider than this state, and demands a word on these subjects.

These gas reservoirs are reached just as petroleum is found, by drilling an artesian well six inches in diameter, to the rock. Over the spot selected a wooden frame structure called a derrick is erected. This is pyramidal in shape, some seventy-two feet high and twenty feet square at the base, the four corners converging so as to form at the top a square three feet in diameter. The well is drilled by freely falling tools of steel, shaped like large cold chisels. These tools are suspended by a cable raised by steam-power, and allowed to drop by their own weight, the driller turning the drill so as to cut the hole round, the weight of the tools used with their accessories being sufficient to drive the drill into the hardest rock. After the well is started the operation goes on day and night without cessation, except to bale it out, until the gas is struck. The well is lined with an iron tube called a casing, and the gas led off through pipes to be distributed to consumers. The depth of wells varies greatly in different localities. In the district near Pittsburgh they are drilled one thousand four hundred fifty feet to one thousand five hundred feet; at Findlay, Ohio, one thousand one hundred feet. In shallow wells gas is sometimes found at a depth of sixty to six hundred feet.

In sections of the country where there is a large demand for gas, and the depth of the strata in which the gas is found is well known, drilling will be stopped at a depth just above the reservoir. The gas is thus retained in its own storehouse, waiting until there is a demand for it, when in a few hours the intervening rock is drilled, and the gas is let out of its reservoir. Sometimes after these wells are "drilled in" there is a surplus of gas, and then certain wells are "shut off", but when this is done, the casing in the well must be securely anchored or the enormous pressure will at once hurl it out of the well as though it were a straw.

The distribution of the gas to points of consumption is through wrought iron pipes with screw instead of lead joints. This gas is so attenuated, being even more so than illuminating gas, that in the laying of these pipes through the streets of large cities the greatest precautions have to be used to prevent its escape in such quantities as to be dangerous. In addition to the use of these wrought iron pipes with joints screwed together, a Pittsburgh company lays the pipe in broken stone, covered with tar paper, making practically an outer pipe, along which the gas passes freely. At short intervals there are connections between this outer pipe and lamp-posts placed at the street curb, through which the gas that has escaped reaches the air. It is to precautions such as these that the absence of disastrous explosions in our cities is due. From these pipes or mains smaller pipes lead the gas into the dwelling-houses or workshops where it is used. If the pressure is too strong it is reduced by reducing valves.

In domestic use special burners are employed. These are generally of cast or wrought iron; sometimes only a pipe with holes in it, placed in the bottom of the grate or fire-box; sometimes a hollow square or ring of cast iron, with orifices. When the gas enters the burner, the air enters also, mixes with the gas, and as it escapes from the burner is consumed. To retain the heat and give it a more cheerful appearance, the grates are filled with broken fire-brick or old crucibles

that have been used in steel melting. Sometimes old porcelain knobs or specially prepared shapes of fire-brick are used. When these are heated the fire closely resembles that of anthracite coal.

We have thus traced natural gas from its origin in the mollusks and algae of the Silurian seas until it has passed out into the sunlight of this most recent age, and its use from the stone altar of the Fire-worshippers at Surakahani to the dwellings of America. The story as we know it is a marvelous one. More surprising would it be could the lost chapter of its history be found and could we trace the steps

by which it passed from sea-weed to gas, and could we listen to the recital of how it reached, and of the sequence of events as it tarried in, the rock reservoir. But while we cannot learn these secrets, we do know that in those sections in which it has been found in quantities, natural gas has been and will continue to be these many years yet, one of the most beneficent gifts of a bountiful Providence to this western world, and will lead, when perhaps its store-houses have been exhausted, to methods of fuel consumption that shall put to shame our present wasteful ones.

FRANCES POWER COBB.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President National W. C. T. U.

If I were to ask of every person I meet the question of all others pertaining to this world, that I would like to ask, it would be this: Who and how many among the great characters of our time have you personally known, and what can you tell me about them?

But instead of this, we must ask each other how we do, and make remarks upon the weather! Why is our talk so cheap? Why may we not, at once, exchange the best knowledge that we have? I hope the day may come when, on meeting for the first time, it will be courteous to say, "Let us talk of the best and noblest persons we have ever seen." I confess that everything about elect souls has a personal interest for me; their letters I preserve; their pictures in simple heliotype, fresco my walls; their photographs crowd my ever growing "collection"; their autographs are sedulously cherished; and every word, allusion, or anecdote which brings them out into clearer perspective, is of zestful interest always. For I think there is much in the theory of an atmosphere or "aura" surrounding every one of us, the veiled effluence of the spiritual body, perhaps, by which something of absolute personality goes with the hand-writing and passes into the photographed face. This may be wholly fanciful, but it is a most pleasant fancy to me, and peoples my little room with presences noble, gracious, and inspiring.

Among the hundreds of faces here gathered, thanks to the kindness of friends in England and America who have humored my *penchant*, there is not a face more noteworthy, and there are no autograph letters more valued than those of Miss Frances Power Cobbe. Distinguished critical authorities have assigned her the rank of greatest among living English women. Her writings have been familiar to cultured readers in her own country for more than thirty years, but until recently, Americans have known of this noble personality hardly more than the name. The reason is that Miss Cobbe has written chiefly for the English quarterlies and magazines, has taken duty, not love, for her theme, and the essay, not the novel, as her literary vehicle. But if her thought has expanded slowly, it has penetrated deeply into the minds and hearts of her contemporaries, and to-day her fame is growing faster than at any earlier period. Some years ago in volumes third and fourth of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* were published articles from Miss Cobbe's "Duties of Women," a series of lectures then recently given by her in London "West End" drawing-rooms. For clearness and depth, as well as "sweetness and light," I know of nothing in our literature upon this theme that approaches this little volume which has been fitly called a veritable "Hand-book of Noble Living." It is a modern book. There is no flavor of

twice told tales in her "advice to women." The "sweet girl graduate" will not find the word "sphere" between the covers of this vigorous volume. But Miss Cobbe is no iconoclast. While she reforms, she conforms. Her spirit is profoundly reverent. Perceiving, as all observant minds must, that as Victor Hugo said, "the nineteenth is woman's century," this lofty-natured woman would point us all to *God and Duty* as the sacred watchwords of the time.

But while these talks to women are the best known among the utterances of Frances Power Cobbe, her writings include a dozen or more volumes, all upon ethical subjects. Among these the most notable are, perhaps, her "Intuitive Morals," "Hopes of the Human Race," "Darwinism in Morals and other Essays," and "Religious Duty." She is everywhere the champion of conscience as against the utilitarianism, and immortality as against the materialism of modern science. In short, she is a theist in the highest and best sense. Against Darwinism as applied to morals she opposes the validity of moral consciousness. The life-long study of ethics has endowed Miss Cobbe with one of the best educated consciences that the world holds. Its keen perceptions early took in "the situation" as it relates to woman and her long martyrology. Without bitterness on the one hand, or sentimentality on the other, this clear-seeing brain sets before us the demands of righteousness as related to creation's gentler half. She briefly shows us what has been, cheers us by what is, and bids us solemnly prepare for what shall be. Milton said in his "Samson Agonistes,"—

"Therefore, God's universal law
Gave to the man despotic power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she, or lower!"

Miss Cobbe says to women, "There is the great personal duty of maintaining your own lawful freedom, neither voluntarily abdicating it nor suffering it to be wrested from you. For freedom is the indispensable condition of the whole moral life and it follows that the preservation of that freedom is one of our first duties."

The whole diapason of progress lies between those two utterances. Only by carefully comparing them can we appreciate what Christianity has done for women and what it is yet to do. But a conscience like Miss Cobbe's could not stop with the duties of women and society's duty to them. It took that one step yet remaining and declared in holy and burning words our duties to the animal creation that stands below us. There has never been a woman who had at once the inclination and ability to "plead the cause of

the dumb" as Frances Power Cobbe has pleaded it. Her writings have added the word "zöophile" to our current vocabulary. She is, of course, a strong opponent of vivisection, the cruelties of which she has exposed with a master's hand and eloquently enforced the duty,

"Never to blend our pleasure or our pride

With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

This is then, a meager outline of her writings. Let us now try to learn a little of her life. For several years I have urged Miss Cobbe to give me the facts essential to a biographical sketch, but she always "kindly though firmly" referred me to the cyclopedias and that famous English hand-book entitled "Men of our Time." These sources of information I have diligently scanned but found only dry bones in the shape of a few names and dates with long lists of her published writings. At last my persistency was rewarded by the receipt, from trusty English sources, of memoranda on which the following outline of a great character and life is based.

Frances Power Cobbe was born in Dublin, December 4, 1822. Her father was Charles Cobbe of Newbridge House, County Dublin, "a landed gentleman of old family and good estate." In his youth, before he inherited his property he went out to India in the 19th Light Dragoons and became a famous soldier. Returning home after a period of years, he married Frances Conroy, an Englishwoman of old descent. They had four sons and, after a long interval, their only daughter Frances. Mr. Cobbe's mother was a Trench, sister of the first Earl of Clenmarty. His grandmother was Lady Eliza Beresford, sister of the marquis of Waterford, and his great-grandfather, Charles Cobbe, was archbishop of Dublin. The archbishop was the younger son of a Hampshire family which had been seated for centuries at "The Grange," now Lord Ashburton's, and the scene of some of Mrs. Carlyle's mortifications. One of the ancestors, Richard Cobbe, represented Hampshire in Cromwell's Parliament of 1656—having Richard Cromwell for his colleague.

In her "Duties of Women" Miss Cobbe says:—

"I recollect my father telling me that in the old Mahratta wars he had scaled the walls of fortresses while the enemy were hurling stones on their assailants from the battlements above, and shooting at them on the ladders from a dozen loop-holes; and how at Assaye he charged with his regiment, a mere handful of men, against an almost numberless host, dashing up again and again to the mouths of the enemy's cannon. But these things, he said, made little demand on courage. It was when he and his troops were once ordered to halt where they had been stationed on a hill-side by a mistake within the *ricochet* of the enemy's balls; and for four hours they remained still, while one after another the men fell from their horses, cut in twain or left headless corpses, as the shot struck them. This, he said, was a strain,—such a strain that, when the command to charge was given at last, the roar wherewith the soldiers responded revealed the tension they had undergone."

These statements concerning Miss Cobbe's ancestry and the experiences in which her father played a hero's part, throw light upon her inheritance of statesman-like qualities, her love of theological and ethical studies, and that courage which in a man might have lead to a military life. In a woman's environment these traits have developed an unexcelled champion of righteousness and truth. Of her studies, Miss Cobbe once wrote me as follows:—

"I was educated by governesses at home at Newbridge House until I was fourteen, then sent for two years to a famous Brighton school. Returning, I kept my father's

house from sixteen to thirty-five, when he died and my oldest brother of course succeeded. It was a very large house and we kept it in the old way with a considerable household—fourteen servants—so I had a good experience of household duties. We often had eighteen or twenty people stopping in our home for weeks. Then I had the care of our village school kept by my father for his laborers' children, and the sole supervision of two villages where nobody was ever ill, or dying, or in trouble, without being looked after by me. Amid these pleasant duties I studied a good deal, often all night long, and wrote my "Intuitive Morals" and "Religious Duty."

"My father and all my people belonged to the Church of England, but when I grew up that faith became untenable to me, and by slow degrees I became a theist. The writings of Theodore Parker just met me when I had reached nearly the same point alone and gave me infinite comfort and help. We entered into correspondence then, and ten years after I stood in Florence by his death-bed and grave.

"After my father's death I traveled—alone and comparatively poor—to Rome, Egypt, Jerusalem, the Jordan, Baalbec, Smyrna, Cyprus, Hungary, Venice, Florence, and so on. Then I went to live and work with Mary Carpenter* among the slums of Bristol and in her reformatory for little girl thieves." Here Miss Cobbe's health broke down again, and she went several times to Italy.

In concert with her friend Miss Eliot (daughter of the Dean of Bristol), Miss Cobbe now made two plans, one for protecting servant girls and another for affording relief and comforts to destitute incurables. This indefatigable woman labored thus for several years, also in the ragged schools and workhouse infirmaries. Then she sprained her ankle and became for four years a cripple on crutches.

On one of her trips to Italy she had through Mrs. Somerville, become acquainted with Miss Lloyd, a grand-natured Welsh woman of about her own age, with whom she has lived in perfect concord for twenty-five years, or, as Miss Cobbe herself says, "for twenty years she lived in London to please me and now I live in Wales to please her at Hengwrt, her beautiful old place." In this long and quiet period, Miss Cobbe has, as she writes me, "printed fourteen or fifteen books herself, about twenty-five pamphlets on theology, woman's claims, vivisection, and an enormous quantity of articles for newspapers and magazines." She has been on the staff of the *Edinburgh Review* and of the *London Standard*, and has contributed to the *Quarterly Review*, the *Contemporary*, *Fortnightly*, *Corhill*, *McMillan's*, and many more.

But a consuming pity for the brute creation led Miss Cobbe, twelve years ago, to cease almost entirely from her literary work and to set about founding "The Victoria Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection," of which she is honorary secretary. In this work the late Lord Shaftesbury was her great supporter. His speeches in and out of Parliament, his pen, his personal influence and gifts, joined to the tireless efforts of Miss Cobbe, have made a deep impression upon the British public and enlisted the sympathy of the truest men and women of Christendom. Our own Audubon societies by which ladies are pledged to wear neither feathers nor birds, are an echo of this potent Englishwoman's tender pleadings for "the silent neighbors" whose day of redemption draweth nigh. There is no more convincing proof that the world grows better all the time, than this mighty work of Frances Power Cobbe and

*One of England's noblest philanthropists, daughter of the Reverend Lant Carpenter, a celebrated Unitarian minister, and sister of Dr. William B. Carpenter, the well-known scientist.

her coadjutors in England, and the equally great work done in America by George T. Angell of Boston and Henry Bergh of New York. Some time the public schools will universally include in their training lessons kindness to animals, and it will hardly be believed that women ever outdid savages in decorations that involved the slaughter of the innocent.

First the slave, then the wage-worker, then woman, then the animal world shall rise to freedom, in the long, sure, steady lift of Christ's resistless gospel lever, and the great Englishwoman who, though not of our faith, has a mind so saturated with Christian ideas and crowded with Scripture passages that one who reads the "Duties of Women" would suppose her to be still an orthodox Christian, has led the way in her own land, to this blessed consummation. The nearest approach to Miss Cobbe, whom I hope some day to see, thus far vouchsafed to me by destiny, was in 1869 when, in her studio at Rome, I clasped the hand of Harriet Hosmer and drank in the praise she lavished upon her friend Frances Power Cobbe, whom she described as being of proportions ample as her intellect, and possessed of a wit as sunny as her heart.

Perhaps I can not better wind up this hurried sketch than by a verse from Miss Cobbe's own pen, which gives the key-note of her life and teaching. She urges all of us

"To think, to feel, to do
Only the holy right ;
To yield no step in the awful race,
No blow in the fearful fight."

By the kindness of Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, editor of publications for W. C. T. U. we print the following "Introductory Letter" recently received from Miss Cobbe and to be prefixed to a new edition of "Duties of Women":—

HENGWRT,
DOLGELLEY, N. Wales,
April 5, 1887.

DEAR MRS. ANDREW:

You and Miss Willard have done me the honor to ask me to write a few lines of address to those readers to whom my little book may be introduced through your kind offices.

There is not, I imagine, any such difference in the lives of women of our Anglo Saxon race on the two sides of the At-

lantic as to make any of my remarks on our duties *here* inapplicable *there*. Nevertheless, there is in your country such a fund of fresh and free enthusiasm, and it is, naturally, so much less circumscribed by long-established custom, that I am led to believe it is even more needful with you than with us to be on our guard to keep the great onward movement of our sex within the bounds of the strictest moral discipline. Every woman who straggles off the line of march does us an injury,—just as every woman who leads the van, like Miss Willard, does us all infinite service.

The old virtues of womanhood,—purity of life and lips and heart, tenderness, unselfishness, and the simplicity which is at the opposite pole from self-assertion, these qualities must not for a moment be suffered to fall into the background, while the happy women of the coming time add to them courage and learning, and eloquence and public spirit, and many another noble gift which shall be theirs if they remain faithful to their ideal, to God, and to duty.

One "rock ahead" I will permit myself to point out before I close. I have observed in many American, as in some English, books and articles, that the overbearing spirit noticeable among the leading scientists of this generation has called out an echo of dogmatism and shallow presumption in speaking of the profoundest problems of existence, which is insufferably foolish. No cant of religion was ever more odious than this modern cant of science; and when I catch a note of it in the mouth of some half-trained young woman, proud of her smattering of Huxley and Spencer, and of her semi-comprehended Darwin, I wish I could make her sit for one hour at the feet of Mary Somerville.

On the other hand, my heart warms to your young country-women such as I have met in England and all over Europe, full of high and generous enthusiasm and reverence for all that has been great and noble in the past, all that promises blessing in the future. To them, with their sweet, keen faces, their innocent humor, their fearless courage, I send forth my little book, with earnest wish and prayer that when my "six days' work is done" (as it must very shortly be), they will perform the "Duties of Women" better than I have done,—better even than I have been able to understand or depict them.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANCES POWER COBBE.

SPECULATION.

BY ADA IDDINGS GALE.

A sun-lit bubble floating in the air ;
A fitful light luring the trav'ler on ;
A blissful dream in which the world is won ;
A victory for those that will but dare.
These are the baits with which that witching dame
Entraps her victims. Of her wiles—beware !
She sits most eager near the golden snare,
And notes with looks of pride each added name.
She smiles and smiles and beckons with her hands.
"Here is the world", in dulcet tones she cries,
'Waiting a king—possess its treasures !'
For them that win, approvingly she stands ;
But when undone, her victims follow still,
She scorns them with long peals of laughter shrill.

CABLE RAILWAYS.

BY CHARLES LEDYARD NORTON.

At four o'clock on the morning of August 1, 1873, a little group of workmen under the direction of an engineer and one or two assistants stood at the top of Russian Hill, the highest point of the bold range of bluffs that overlook San Francisco Bay, which had until that time been almost inaccessible to any kind of conveyance. It was a foggy morning, but day was breaking, and from the elevated position occupied by the workmen the sea of fog rolled away over the Pacific Ocean, and the steep gradient of Clay Street plunged down into the white mass of vapor, leaving the spectator uncertain where it ended or whether it ended anywhere.

The perspective effect was increased by double lines of surface rails that ran down the middle of the wide street-rails, like those that for thirty years have been familiar to the eyes of almost every dweller in large American towns, but with an important and unfamiliar addition. Between each set of rails was a flat iron plate several inches wide—two plates rather, for a closer examination showed that in the middle was an open slot about three-quarters of an inch wide. Plates and slot and all vanished with the rails down the inclines.

Presently a humming, rattling noise began to issue from the dark space into which the slot opened. The engineers listened to it for a few minutes, made a few tests, and nodded to one another with an air of satisfaction.

At a signal from the chief the workmen pushed forward a car to the brow of the hill and adjusted a curiously shaped piece of iron so that it descended from the car through the slot and seemed to engage in an inarticulate struggle with the humming creature in the mysterious tunnel beneath. The engineer made a final inspection; everything seemed to be in order.

"Now then, Jimmy!" said the chief to one of the workmen who had been detailed for a special duty. But Jimmy glanced down the hill, turned a trifle pale, shook his head, and ignominiously backed out.

The chief looked around at his companions, and after a moment's pause stepped upon the car. "Come on then!" And he seized the grip-wheel. The men were ready enough to follow as soon as they had a leader, and climbed hastily upon the car, most of them securing places whence they could easily jump in case of need.

"Ready?"

"All right!"

"Here she goes then!" The engineer gave a turn to the wheel, there was a harsh, grating sound from below, the car trembled and moved forward. Another turn, the grating noise ceased and the car rushed over the brow of the hill, and went down the incline at a rate that seemed terrific until the somewhat nervous passengers noticed with satisfaction that the speed, instead of accelerating, remained constant. Almost before they could exchange congratulations Taylor Street crossing—a short level space—was reached and passed, and the car was plunging down the second incline.

"Reckon I'll stop her at the next landing," said the engineer, now confident of his powers. With a reverse turn of the wheel the car was successfully brought to a standstill on one of the level crossings. Everything had worked

admirably so far, and the experience was continued to the foot of the hill three thousand feet distant, and three hundred and seven feet lower than the starting point.

Here a few minutes were consumed in shifting the car to the up track, and when the attachments were made, away she went up the steep slope of about one foot in six, at exactly the same rate of speed that had marked the descent. There was no hesitation, no pause for breath until the summit was reached. Midway up the hill a man in his shirt sleeves, awakened, doubtless by the unaccustomed rumble, cheered lustily for the passing car and threw out a bouquet with his congratulations.

A few minutes more and the first round trip of a cable-road was finished, and the traction system that promises to supplant horse railroads, was an accomplished fact.

The news spread through the city, and when the official trial trip was made in the afternoon of the same day, an enthusiastic and rather irrepressible Californian crowd stormed the cars intended only for the city fathers, and fought for places to secure a share in the glory of riding up Clay Street at six miles an hour. The cars were crowded beyond their due capacity, but, barring a slight delay owing to the slipping of the cable, the trip was safely accomplished.

The courageous man who started the first car was Andrew S. Hallidie, the inventor of the cable system practically as it now exists in nearly all the great cities of the United States.

Like all inventions of the kind, cable traction had its beginning in a very modest way, namely, for the haulage of coal from the collieries of England and Wales. The first English patent was issued to W. P. Clark, and it is curious to see how distinctly its general principles foreshadowed the present system. The conditions were simple, namely, a long, straight incline. At the top of this—at the surface of the ground that is—there was fixed a large wooden drum like a spool several feet in diameter, with its axis vertical; at the foot of the slope was a wheel of the same diameter as the drum, with a deep groove in its rim to receive the rope just as does the sheave or wheel in a common pulley.

Now suppose a rope, such a rope is called an "endless rope" or chain or cable as the case may be, with its two ends spliced together passed around the drum at the top and the wheel at the foot of the slope. If the drum is made to revolve, the rope will move with it, turning the wheel at the other end, while one side of the rope will go down the slope, and the other will go up. So far so good, but with a long rope there is a heavy drag on the ground and it will slip on the drum instead of turning with it. This is easily prevented by passing the rope several times around the drum, instead of only once. This done, it cannot slip so long as it remains tightly stretched toward the wheel, or to use the correct term the "tension pulley."

This brings us to the third problem: how to keep it tightly stretched, for a rope even though it be of the best steel wire stretches or contracts a little with every hour of the day, and stretches permanently with use beside. To provide for this is as simple as making an egg stand on end; merely mount the tension-pulley on a wheeled carriage and let it stand on the lower part of the sloping rails. Of course it will try to run down hill and will be held back by the rope

passing around the big pulley that is firmly attached to the carriage. The burden cars are hauled up by the ascending rope and the empty ones are let down by the descending one. The motive power may be furnished by an engine of some kind which turns the drum.

Here then are three important features of the modern cable-road,—namely, the endless cable, the tension-pulley, and the motive power exerted through a revolving drum at one end of the line. The perfectly equipped modern road might almost blush to own such a rude affair as its progenitor, but the improvement has come, through weary years of slow progress, and the latest triumph of recent construction need be no more ashamed of its forefathers than we of the ancient Britons or Celts, or whoever our respective ancestors may have been. There are claims on file in all the patent offices of Christendom (heathendom does not yet issue patents), and especially in England and America, for all sorts of devices ; single ropes and double ropes, cables under-ground and suspended over head.

In 1834 William James of England proposed to use hollow rails with chains moving in them to which the cars were to be attached—this is the first suggestion of the tunnel to be described further on. In 1864 A. C. Beach, now of the *Scientific American*, proposed to move cars by means of a peculiarly constructed chain running in a grooved rail. He also devised a mechanical combination which by the same motion released the moving chain and applied the brake that brought the car to a stand-still.

Thus inventions and improvements succeeded one another, and numerous patents were taken out and thousands of disappointments were borne with more or less equanimity. For one reason and another none of the systems made any great headway in popular favor until Mr. Hallidie in 1871 matured his invention, and, having secured his patents, went to work to combine his brains with other people's money. At first he met with no encouragement, but the inventive genius appears in his case—rare combination—to have been united with the business faculty, and he succeeded at length in securing the required capital.

In the meantime—such are the cheerful possibilities of "practical politics"—certain enterprising persons secured a franchise granting them a portion of all the hill districts of San Francisco, so that no other line could secure a right of way without their consent. Mr. Hallidie, however, had his inventions securely covered by patents, and after wrestling in vain with the problem of cable traction, the rival company gave up the contest in so far as to sell a right to construct an experimental line. Mr. Hallidie's associates were Joseph Britton, Henry L. Davis, and James Moffitt. Stock-subscription books were duly opened, but not a dollar's worth would the prudent public take. The four corporators therefore decided to go ahead taking equal shares and equal risks, and in June 1873, ground was broken on Clay Street and the work of construction began. The terms of the charter required that cars should be running on August first, and by dint of good and energetic management the requirements were met.

The topography of San Francisco rendered it the natural birth-place of cable railways. A narrow strip of low land bordered the bay, and this in the early days, was wide enough for all demands, but the steep sides of Russian Hill offered such attractive building sites that they were soon dotted with houses in spite of their inaccessibility. Horse cars were tried as a matter of course, but aside from the difficulty of preventing a car from coasting down hill of its own accord, it was exceedingly difficult to haul them up when heavily loaded. It is recorded that five horses attached to

one loaded car had all that they could do to haul it two blocks, a distance of eight hundred seventy-five feet, at a rise of about one foot in twelve. Of course this did not suit the progressive Californians, and as soon as they were assured that the cable could take them to the top of Russian Hill in about ten minutes without stopping to take breath, they could not have too many cable-roads. In San Francisco alone about fifty miles of cable-railway are at present in operation, more are in course of construction, and the system is spreading to the other centers of population. Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York have followed the lead of their western sisters, and in the last named city a crucial test will shortly be made on the Third Avenue line which traverses some of the most crowded streets of the metropolis.

Readers who have no taste for mechanics may skip the rest of this paper if they will, but we hope most of them have become sufficiently interested to keep on, for some very ingenious contrivances go to the equipment of the cable-roads on which city folk will do most of their riding before long. In order to start with a clear understanding of the situation, take two empty spools and stand them on end a few inches apart upon a board. Through the hole in the middle of each drive a stout pin or a wire nail into the board. Pass a thread around the spools, and tie its ends together so that it will be moderately tight around them. Now if spool number one is made to revolve, the thread will move and spool number two will revolve with it. Here you have a moving cable in miniature. If a line of rails were laid under each thread the model would be still nearer reality. But this is the very simplest situation possible : the line is straight and level from end to end, and the cable is above ground which would not do at all where ordinary street traffic would be interfered with. Moreover we cannot generally have our engine house (spool number one, for instance) in the middle of the street.

Let us in the first place, get the engine house out of the way, or in other words, make the cable turn a corner. All that is needed is to lead each cable around a spool set at the desired corner. The spool number one (the engine house) is set wherever convenient, and when it is made to revolve, all the other spools revolve with it and with the cable.

But cable and spools are still above ground, so when we are using a real street we dig a long trench and lay an iron pipe or tunnel therein. On the floor of this tunnel we set grooved carrying wheels for the cable to rest upon, and in the top of it we leave a narrow slit open, through which we can reach down with a pair of tongs, as it were attached to the car, and grip the moving cable. Of course pits are digged for the spools, or rather for the large grooved wheels that take their place in actual construction. We have now provided for a straight and level main line, but if the street is crooked, or if there are any changes of level the cable will rub against the sides or top of the tunnel where the bend occurs, and will soon wear out itself and the tunnel too. This difficulty is overcome by setting wheels like the carrying pulleys at the sides of the tunnel or in its roof wherever the change of direction would naturally cause the cable to touch.

Nothing now remains but to start the engine, grip the moving cable with your tongs, and away you go ! So thought one of the early inventors who contrived a tunnel and carrying pulleys, and the rest about as they are used to-day, but who remarked in his claim, "the method of attachment is immaterial." In point of fact it is excessively material. The gripper must be immensely strong, and its grip must be vise-like ; yet it must not tighten all at once or the car will start with such a jerk that all the passengers

will be piled at the rear end. The gradual tightening can be effected with solid jaws but they wear out the costly cable so rapidly that in some instances cables have become useless in less than three months.

Endless experiments have been made, and the best results have been attained on the bridge between New York and Brooklyn where the traffic is continuous day and night, with heavy trains at intervals, during the busy hours, of one minute and a half. The first cable that was set in motion over the bridge lasted three years and even then showed few external signs of wear. The inside strands had, however, been crushed by pressure and the cable had stretched beyond the limit of safety.

The grip used in this was devised by W. H. Paine, one of the constructing engineers of the bridge. It cannot be described in detail without illustration, but the principle may perhaps be indicated. Suppose each leg of a pair of tongs to be fitted with a wheel so that when the tongs are closed the rims of the wheels will bear against each other. Evi-

dently if a moving line be clasped between these wheels they will both revolve. If the gripping pressure is increased the moving line will exert an increased pulling power on the tongs. Now if the tongs are attached to a car the wheels will at first revolve without moving it, but as the grip is tightened the pull becomes more powerful and is at length sufficient to start the car which soon gains headway equal to that of the line. Then the wheels cease to revolve and car and cable move along together. The attachment has thus been effected with no appreciable friction upon the surface of the cable. There are several modifications of the Paine grip in existence, but it is not known that any of them have stood such a severe test as that afforded by the East River bridge.

In conclusion we may say that while the original plant of a cable railway is greater than that of a horse railway, its running expenses are much less, its carrying capacity and its speed are greater, and with the modern appliances its cars are quite as easily and quickly started and stopped.

ALASKA.

BY W. G. WILLIAMS, D. D.

The western world has known some large transactions in real estate, but none on so great a scale as when the United States bought Russian America. We got nearly four hundred millions of acres at two cents an acre.

Terra incognita it was then, and an unknown country to the large majority of our people it remains to this day. Much was said at the time about the folly and extravagance of the investment, and sentiment was strong that it had been better to let the czar keep his icebergs and glaciers, and the seven and a half millions purchase money remain in the treasury where it was then greatly needed.

But time proves all things right or wrong, wise or unwise, and time has shed its light on the much-mooted wisdom of the Alaska purchase. Mr. Seward had great faith in the measure, regarding it as the greatest achievement of his career; but he said, "It will take a generation to find it out." The generation is rapidly passing, being two-thirds gone; and through the labors of a few pains-taking investigators the facts have accumulated sufficiently to warrant a conclusion. Mr. Seward is more than sustained, and no prophet's eye is able now to foresee the important influence Alaska may yet have on the nation's commerce.

Among those who have laid the country, and, indeed, the world, under obligations for information about Alaska, Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft deserves the first place. His recent work, "History of Alaska,"⁶ possesses the same clearness, accuracy, and detail which characterize all the author's numerous works. The history is recognized authority on all Alaska questions.

Alaska is both great and small. It is great in territorial extent, being one-sixth as large as the whole United States, or equal to eleven states the size of New York. It has a coast line which, reckoning the islands and smaller indentures, is greater than the circumference of the earth. It has the highest mountain of the western continent. A single group of islands numbers more than eleven hundred. Its river Yukon, as shown by Schwatka and the earlier Russian explorers, is the second longest water-course on the globe. Alaska is great in its land and sea fur-bearing animals and in the incalculable quantities of food-fish found in its bays

and rivers. But doubtless this *ultima Thule* of our Northwest is greatest in the unknown mineral and other resources which the spirit of inquiry in man is sure to make known in due time. The eye of civilized man has not yet looked upon three-fourths of its great area. Only the imagination is left to suggest what riches are deposited there by Him who hath made nothing in vain.

Alaska is very small, however, in the extent and character of its history, in the number of inhabitants, in churches and schools, in all that makes civilization.

The history proper covers only a hundred fifty years. It dates from 1741 when Vitus Behring, the famous Russian explorer, after weary months of search, sighted the snowy peaks of Mt. St. Elias. It was by right of his discovery that Russia laid claim to the country. But the territory had been discovered by Asiatics long before Behring. For nearly two centuries before him, wandering bands of rude Cossacks had been pushing their way eastward through northern Siberia, lured on by the rich rewards of fossil ivory, the tusks of the ancient mammoth elephant. At length they reached the shore of the Pacific, when, urged by their migratory spirit and dreaming of richer ivory fields beyond the waters, they put to sea without chart or compass, on rafts of rudest construction. Many of them perished amid ice and storm, but others pushed on and finally came to the Aleutian Islands and the coast of Alaska. The contact of Cossacks and Aleuts produced such scenes of strife and cruelty as only the conflicts of barbarous and brutal races exhibit.

For half a century after Behring's discovery, Russian traders and adventurers flocked pell-mell to this new region where they imagined was a never-failing source of wealth. And, indeed, so rich was the harvest of furs that many of those early fortune-seekers found success in the gains of a single voyage. Many went for wealth and found a grave; but still the quest continued and increased until it was apparent that without government restriction the seal-fisheries would soon become exhausted. This necessity led to the chartering of the famous Russian American Company.

The history of Alaska during the Russian period is mainly the history of this company. Organized at the close of

⁶ History of Alaska. A. L. Bancroft & Co. San Francisco.

the last century it continued with successive renewals of charter till the purchase by the United States in 1867. Among the items of its contract with the government appear the following: They agreed to maintain a mission of the Graeco-Catholic Church, members of which were to accompany all trading and hunting expeditions which were likely to bring them in contact with native tribes that they might endeavor to christianize them and encourage their allegiance to Russia. They were also to use efforts to promote ship-building and domestic industries.

In the main the career of this great monopoly was one of large profits without much work toward the civilizing and improvement of the natives. Nor was much of that sort to be expected. Experience tells us that to secure such results the work must be entrusted to other hands than those of a great company whose sole reason of existence is to make money.

After the purchase by America the wholesale slaughter of fur-bearing animals began once more on a scale equal to that which followed the Russian discovery. In the greed for gain men often forget the plainest principle of political economy or human prudence, viz.: to protect the source of supply. The seal-fisheries were again threatened with extermination. The government's expedient to prevent this was the leasing of the Pribilof or Seal Islands to the Alaska Commercial Company for a term of twenty years with the condition that not more than one hundred thousand skins should be taken in a single year. This company by the terms of its contract pays into the treasury of the United States a fixed rental of fifty-five thousand dollars a year, and a tax of two dollars, sixty-two and a half cents on each fur-seal skin, and fifty-five cents per gallon on all seal oil shipped from the islands. Through a period of fifteen years this revenue has averaged annually three hundred seventeen thousand dollars. By the expiration of its lease it will have paid an amount almost equal to the cost of the territory.

In addition to the financial side of the contract there are numerous humane conditions inserted. Provision is made for the remuneration and treatment of the natives; goods are to be sold them at rates not more than twenty-five per cent above wholesale price in San Francisco; widows and orphans at the Seal Islands are to be provided for at the company's expense; medicine is furnished without charge; all agents and employees of the company are enjoined to treat the inhabitants of the islands with the utmost kindness; they are to instruct the natives in household economy and to endeavor to help them to a higher civilization. Requirements like these reflect credit on the government that imposed them. But it must be borne in mind that they apply only to a small fraction of the whole population, being those alone on the islands where the company's trade is carried on. Outside of this small number, with slight exception, scarcely anything has been done during the whole twenty years of American possession for the moral and intellectual improvement of the people. The record is not creditable to a great Christian nation.

The population of this vast region, by the census of 1880, is only thirty-three thousand. Of these not more than ten per cent can be called civilized. There is reason to believe that in the earlier part of the Russian occupation it was twice the present number. Many theories are offered to account for the decrease: the rigor of the climate; the fact that where it is milder, as at the capital, Sitka, it is so wet and malarious, there being a rain-fall of eighty-three inches in the year. But the truer explanation is found in the extremely degraded condition and habits of the people. Sir George Simpson, the traveler, says, "A full third of the

population of this coast are slaves of the most helpless and abject description. Some of them are prisoners taken in war, but the majority have been born in bondage. These wretches are the victims of cruelty, and often are the instruments of malice and revenge. If ordered to kill a man they must do it or lose their own life. The earth huts of the Aleuts were without ovens. There was always a scarcity of wood and often of food. Sometimes their only diet was rotten fish, but those employed by the company were well fed, housed, and clad."

Such, practically, is the condition of a people who since 1867 have been wards of the nation. During the Russian period, at the expense of the Russian American Company, the Greek church made an attempt, with some success, at churches and schools and even hospitals. When the territory changed hands the Greek church relaxed its effort and most of its work was abandoned. To our shame it is confessed that no hands have taken up the work they forsook and carried it on in any adequate degree. Congress, it is true, made an appropriation for educational purposes, but there has lacked the interest to apply the money to the intended purpose.

One exception, at least, to the above is the work under direction of the Reverend Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the territories. He has succeeded in establishing a few schools and has applied some of the government money which was waiting for some one to devote to the avowed object of the appropriation. To quote Mr. Jackson's words, "Russia gave them government, schools, and the Greek religion, but when the country passed from their possession they withdrew their rulers, priests, and teachers, while the United States did not send any others to take their places. Alaska to-day has neither courts, rulers, teachers, nor ministers. The only thing the United States has done for them has been to introduce whiskey." This was written in 1877, ten years after the country came into our hands. The second decade has brought some changes, but so slight as by no means to quit us of serious responsibility and reproach.

But notwithstanding their debased condition and the fact that the moral idea seems almost utterly dormant, they are quick to learn and eager to be taught. They can appreciate the sharpening of their faculties for the practical benefit it brings. Fittingly has Mr. Bancroft asked, "What shall we do with the people of Alaska? Let them sit and gaze seaward with a steadfast stare, awaiting the arrival of the steamer which, bearing the United States flag, brings them month by month their supply of hootchenoo (molassesrum)?"

In striking contrast with the Alaska of little civilization is the Alaska of great commercial resources and possibilities. Mr. Seward when visiting the territory in 1869 said in a speech at Sitka, "Mr. Sumner, in his elaborate and magnificent oration, although he spoke only from historical accounts, has not exaggerated—no man can exaggerate—the marine treasures of the territory. Indeed what I have seen here has almost made me a convert to the theory of some naturalists, that the waters of the globe are filled with stores for the sustenance of animal life surpassing the available productions of the land."

It is estimated that at the Pribilof Islands alone five millions of fur-seals make their annual summer resort. It is at this time that they are taken by the seal-hunter. By limiting the number to one hundred thousand a year the best skins are secured and the industry is protected from that excess which in other parts of Alaska and in the south seas has exhausted the supply. The skins must be removed

within half an hour after the animal is killed or they are worthless. They are then salted on the fleshy side, afterward pickled, then rolled in bundles of two with the fur side outward and tightly corded. In this condition they are shipped to San Francisco to be counted by the government agent, and then being placed in casks they are sent to London, the great seal-fur market of the world.

The method of dressing and dyeing the seal-skin is a trade secret, and the industry is almost wholly confined to London. The French have tried hard to make competition. They have imported artisans from England and succeeded in mastering all the processes except the dyeing, which secret has baffled them.

Beside the seal are various other kinds of peltry, among them the fox, beaver, marten, and sea-otter; of the latter alone there is an annual catch of from five to seven thousand, whose skins are sold in London at from seventy-five to a hundred dollars each.

Not until recently was there any just idea of the vast quantities of fish found in the waters of Alaska. It is more than probable that in the near future these waters will be the main source of the world's supply; especially if as often prophesied other sources begin to decline. Salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, halibut, and several other kinds abound. To illustrate how recent and how rapid is the growth of this industry, there is the fact that the salmon-pack alone increased from eight thousand cases in 1880 to thirty-six thousand in 1883. But the shipments are only a small fraction of the annual catch. The salmon is the staple food of the natives who waste ninety per cent in preparing for use. It is estimated that they take from ten to twelve millions salmon a year; some of them, the king salmon, weighing from eighty to a hundred pounds. Add to this the corresponding abundance of other food-fishes found in these waters and we have an idea of the possible commercial greatness of this single resource.

When in the not far away future twenty-five millions of people shall inhabit the states and territories of the western coast, when a net-work of railroads shall be spread through all that region, who will pretend to estimate the commercial value of these marvelous fisheries?

That same future may also have need for the great timber resources of Alaska. As far north as the Yukon the mountains and valleys are covered with forests. Spruce is the most abundant and the bark of the hemlock spruce may yet be in demand for tanneries. But the most valuable is the yellow cedar which grows to a height of a hundred feet and a circumference of twenty feet. The wood is very durable and is prized beside for its aromatic odor. It is used in ship-building and the fine work of the cabinet-maker. Un-

der the second charter of the Russian American Company ship-building was extensively carried on and the same will doubtless be true again, as the requisite iron, coal, and timber are found near to navigable water.

Coal is found in many parts and the indications are that there will be no lack of supply when the world's demand calls for it. There are the several varieties, lignitic, bituminous, and anthracite. Likewise in various places petroleum of good quality has been discovered floating on the water's surface.

It is not uncommon for men to fancy there is gold and other valuable metals where they are not. But in the case of Alaska the mining prospect is far from discouraging. A valuable copper mine is in operation at Prince of Wales Island; lead is found at Baranoff, Wrangell, and Kadiak Islands; and in south-eastern Alaska a trace of gold is found in almost every stream emptying into the Pacific. Expeditions have recently been made by prospectors with almost uniformly encouraging reports. A company who went as far as the mouth of the Stewart River report that they examined more than a hundred streams in all of which gold was found. Mining has already proved successful in several places. Nearly a half million dollars have been expended in the development of the Treadwell mine at Douglas Island, and the result is said to more than justify the outlay. No one need doubt the mineral wealth of the territory and the certainty of a future mining population there.

If now we put all these facts of resources together and give the whole a touch of the imagination sufficient to include the undeveloped and unexplored, we shall begin to understand what a fine bargain we made in the purchase of the country. But it would be a serious, sinful blunder to fancy our debts paid in this transaction because the seven and a half millions have gone into the Russian treasury. A Christian nation cannot always pay its debts in cash, neither is it enough that Congress make appropriations for education. The people of Alaska though politically and outwardly they are now manumitted, are still slaves to vice in its most hideous forms—a servitude not reached by acts of Congress. The forces of Christian civilization must be directly applied. The great church organizations which in the main wield these forces have a larger duty than has yet been realized. The task is greater than it seems. The population though small is scattered over so large a region that to reach it is difficult. Beside they are sunk so low that the moral torpor is hard to dispel. We must see to these obligations promptly else Alaska though she may yield us commercial glory, may give us also moral disgrace.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

The readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, an always lengthening list, hardly need any demonstration of the fact, that women have learned to work together; by slow degrees, it is true, sectarianism doing much to prevent hearty union. But year by year this spirit has lessened, and each successful piece of work whether large or small has not only broadened the general outlook and made fresh enterprise seem possible, but has been in itself an education, as all genuine work has always been, and will always be. No woman who has taken active part in any of its phases, has failed to add her testimony to the broadening influence not only of an

earnest purpose but of combined action to a common end.

Even for these women, however, there was grave doubt if the same law could be of universal application. Knowing what tact and wisdom were essential, what long experience made the probation that was always the first condition of success, it was doubtful if untrained, partially-educated women could come together in any organization and go on with the slightest hope of permanence.

When large-minded, large-hearted women found countless difficulties in the way of harmonious action, what could be expected from women in whom neither mind nor heart

had had much chance for true development, and who were thus distrustful and jealous not only of each other, but of those who were working for them? A guild for the enlightened and progressive women might mean still further enlightenment—still more genuine progress. A guild for working-women, even taking the higher order of workers, must hold the seeds of its own destruction.

It is possible that, in an attempt to organize on any large scale, this fear might have made itself a fact. But the attempt, born first in the brain of a woman whose life had been given to the advancement of women, took shape in such simple and natural form that failure was, in the nature of things, impossible. It was plain to her that government for such a society should come chiefly from the members themselves, and that they must work out their own methods, aided of course by the experience of older and wiser heads, but taught from the beginning to be self-sustaining and independent. No flavor of charity must ever, even in faintest degree, be discoverable; and with these two points distinctly in mind, the founder of the first Guild for Working-Women laid her plans.

The guild should be regarded as an offshoot of the New Century Club for Women, in Philadelphia, one of the most practical as well as enjoyable organizations of the sort in all the country; and the work to be done should mean simply, hearty good-will, and a friendly offer of ways and means for improvement for self-supporting and self-respecting young women.

Personal acquaintance with certain energetic and ambitious young workers, book-keepers, sales-women, stenographers, and the like, had shown what eager desire for larger opportunity filled every one, and how painfully meager were the sources from which any help could be drawn. None of them, or practically none, had homes, not even the best of boarding or lodging houses being entitled to this name, and thus, no suitable place for receiving their friends, and no resources for relaxation save some form of public amusement.

This wise woman knew that both must be provided, and she also knew that a certain proportion of mental work would be, not an added element of fatigue, but a necessary portion of real rest and relaxation, on the same principle that a student, fatigued with intense application to one form of study, finds that rest may be had in change to another, as from mathematics to a language, or from some scientific branch to history or philology. Muscles, too, must have attention, and the body learn how best to serve the brain; and all these things must be taught, not empirically, but by experts in each, wise, patient, and with the power to stimulate as well as to teach.

The New Century Club, always ready for any good work in its own lines, gave its parlors on certain evenings in the week. The Cooking School already working in connection with it, was utilized as one source of needed instruction, and the same rooms served for other classes. The imploring request had been for instruction that could not be had in the public night schools. These gave the ordinary English branches and had already been utilized by many of the girls. What they desired now was something beyond, viz.: millinery, dressmaking, cooking, home elocution and singing, drawing, short-hand and typewriting, book-keeping, German, literature, embroidery, in short, all the possessions that come naturally to wealth and ease, and are desired more ardently by those who must make actual fight to secure them.

It was found that a very moderate fee would give the possibility of all these things, and it was made plain from the

beginning that if this fee did not pay in full what the lessons and various other privileges cost, why neither did the fees from any student in the highest college in the land. It was very certain, that if, after a hard day's work, a girl was willing to give her evening to some sort of self-improvement, there must be some way to do it on terms proportioned to her means, and these were fixed at from three to ten cents a lesson.

On this basis in 1881, with a small initiation fee, the work began. The teachers were all of a high order, recruited in part from the younger members of the New Century Club, in part from the ranks of professional teachers. In a few of the more technical branches the teachers were paid, but in many cases, even where terms were very high for those who could afford to pay, the work was for these classes a labor of love. Pupils thronged from every grade of occupation: machine operators, dressmakers, clerks, sales-women, seamstresses, teachers, book-binders and folders, trimming-makers, factory girls, flower-makers, jewelry polishers, etc., etc. Beginning with a few who desired special instruction, the numbers increased so rapidly that more room became essential, and pleasant rooms were taken in the same quiet street where the New Century Club had found quarters. Friends sent in some of the necessary furniture; the little library had its place; the best magazines lay on the tables; and the great old-fashioned rooms were open daily from nine a. m. to ten p. m. A good piano was rented, and as the Guild grew, other rooms for special classes were slowly added, the members themselves doing much of the furnishing and general decoration, till now an entire house is at their disposal, a small portion sub-rented, but the larger part in constant use.

Naturally, formal organization came almost immediately, but the chief officer of the Guild simplified every detail as much as possible. Nor has she thus far consented to the publication of formal reports of the work accomplished, though ready always to answer questions or lend a hand in the formation of guilds of the same nature in other cities. It has thus been a little difficult to secure the necessary data for full description of its workings, the largest number being given in a paper read by the president at one of the yearly business meetings.

The class fees have already been given. The yearly dues were fixed at one dollar, and a few simple rules essential to the smooth working of the society were formulated and printed. The rooms are kept open between the hours mentioned, and there are special meetings fortnightly, alternately for business and for pleasure. To the latter is given the character of any parlor gathering. The guests break into groups for chat, or collect to have a song or recitation, and most often the evening ends with a dance. More elaborate entertainments are very often prepared by the members themselves, and the business meetings are always devoted to questions affecting the welfare of women. Committees for every phase of work are chosen from year to year, many of them remaining the same. Of these the most active are, thus far, that on hospitality which looks after new members, and also after those who are sick or in trouble; country board, which provides comfortable home-like places for its members during their vacations; statistics of employment, which has already collected very valuable information for all women workers, and last, those on entertainments and the library.

Thus far, the distinguishing characteristic of the Guild seems to be that the members feel it is their society and that they are responsible for its success. It is genuinely democratic for no caste distinction exists, save the one that

always takes care of itself, a natural distinction which can never give offense: "The superiority, inseparable from age, culture, talent, or experience of the world." No standard of admission has ever been set beyond that of character. There are ignorant members, there are even uncouth members; but as an offset, there are many who are ladies in breeding and education. In either case there has never been even a hint of any difficulty born of caste feeling.

With each year, more and more technical instruction is given, the aim being to spare girls much waste of time, spent at present in the wretchedly dilatory methods of learning their trades; and with each year results have been of an order to rejoice the souls of pupils, teachers, and employers. In all Philadelphia, that "city of homes," there is no spot more cheerful or essentially home-like in feeling, than the great old-fashioned house on Girard Street, with its ample parlors, pictures, flowers, books, all about, and mantel, panels, and frieze the work of artist members of the Guild; its class rooms, filled at evening with eager learners, and above, on the third floor, the gymnasium perfectly appointed, under the direction of Dr. Sargent, and the "properties" which are the gift of an interested friend. Under the roof live sundry young artists, whose quarters would seem narrow enough were not the Guild rooms practically theirs also, and the old house swarms with young, busy, earnest life.

A branch has been formed which has its rooms on the other side of the city, and the movement is slowly spreading to other points, its principle being, to quote from the little circular, called simply "Our Purpose," "that no vocation is too high for its members to enroll themselves under the name of working-women. . . . It is our hope that an organization of working-women, as such, may elevate the idea of the dignity of labor among women, and so create that desire to make themselves valuable factors in the community, which will result in a working-woman attaining at least as high a level, both in wages and power, as a working-man."

I have given full details of this Guild, because those of New York and other cities have followed its methods as closely as possible. New York takes the lead in numbers, one guild which began with ten members had three hundred at the end of the year. There are now in New York twelve well-formed societies or clubs, New York preferring the title club to that of guild. Rules vary slightly in some of them, but all have the same privilege of power and authority vested in the members. Some use rooms loaned to them but the majority rent independent quarters.

These various societies organized in February, 1885, forming an association for mutual benefit and protection, and at their first annual meeting, eight hundred members were present, with over two hundred guests, the reports from the individual societies being of deepest interest. Practically, in many cases the work accomplished is very much the same as that of the Women's Christian Associations, of which there are now over fifty in the United States, but their scope is broader and their work more strictly educational than that of the majority of these associations.

The Girls Friendly Society of London, organized in 1874, is working in much the same direction, and has its branch in New York, the duty of this branch being to receive and help the members of the English, Irish, or Scotch Friendly Societies, who may come to this country. Educational work is under way in all, one very successful class being held for instruction in "First Aid to the Injured."

On the Continent, Germany leading the way, various societies have been organized, but most of them fail to meet

the real requirements of the case; the few successful ones being, as a rule, held together by some one woman whose purpose is strong enough to fuse conflicting interests for the time, but which can hardly be said to have enduring life of their own. The desire for union is, however, strong, and even failures in specific instances do not destroy it. It is certain that such organization holds much more than the mere entertainment or instruction of the hour.

Its highest lesson lies in the demonstration of what organization can do, and in the preparation for co-operation in its highest form, which holds the solution of many present difficulties and involvements. Every fresh chapter of the Chautauquan organizations, every club for women of any nature, no matter how small or how remote, is doing not only visible but invisible work in this direction. It is the co-operative principle in its widest and highest application, that is being made possible; and to demonstrate that women all over the world can work together, means a hope for the future larger than any mere statement of their effort is likely to carry.

Interest and work at the original center, have spread steadily and include now a wide circumference. Boston and the larger towns in the East all report flourishing clubs, and they are springing up in all the Western centers of industry, each fresh success proving the foundation for another. Often the only real education life has brought, begins in these classes, and a new outlook dawns for the girl in whom interest and at last enthusiasm are awakened. Often too, she gains her first knowledge of the laws of health; for all these associations of whatever name, there is most careful hygienic instruction, and for most of them a lady physician is in attendance regularly one evening in the week, prescribing wherever necessary, and giving special instruction as needed. At every point where it is practicable, working life is made easier for the worker, not always directly, it may be, but at least indirectly, in the greater ease of execution given by trained skill.

The New Century Guild has the firmest and strongest of intentions to give its members, and through them, all working-women, a broader outlook on life, and the words of its organizer and upholder give the heart of her wish for all. Not a manufacturing town in this country, where women are at work, not even the larger villages, with their quota also of workers, but might follow the lead of the parent Guild, and, on a smaller scale, make life brighter and better for the workers, and to them I commend these words of the beautiful spirit, whose life has passed in service for others, and whose memory will be green in the hearts of hundreds long after she has entered on that larger life that still holds service, with no alloy of wearied body or tired brain:—

"As to our ultimate objects, we see many ways in which women should be able to benefit and protect themselves by co-operation. There is no reason for the being of a Young Men's Christian Association which does not apply with equal, often with greater force to women; they have fewer resources for their idle hours, are equally assailable by temptation, are more relentlessly punished for a mistake. As to business co-operation, while we may strongly disapprove some of the methods of the labor guilds among men, we cannot feel that such co-operation is a necessary phase of the present civilization. If combination is needed for men, it is still more needed for women, who, as employees, are helpless to a greater degree without it.

"Another end we aim at, is to raise the idea of self-support among women. All the talk about the dignity of labor is empty, unless the labor is intelligent. Work is in itself neither noble nor ignoble; the work takes the level of the

worker. . . . We hope to help every member of our society, by giving her such resources for pleasant social life as shall lessen her need for less wholesome forms of recreation; by a little more education which means more varied sources of happiness and a better chance in the labor field; by technical instruction, which ought to raise her commercial value, and eventually her wages; by such training in ordinary business habits, and such habits of self-reliance as shall aid her to consider a little more intelligently her rela-

tions to her employers, both her rights and her duties.

"Lastly, we want to secure for the name we have chosen, the prestige to which it has a right, by associating with it all we can of intelligence and refinement. And we want to have it understood that our name includes all forms of self-support: the store-tender and the store-keeper, seamstress, dressmaker, book-keeper, teacher, writer, artist—no sort of work is too good to be done by what we mean by a working-woman."

SANITARY NEEDS OF TOWN HOUSES.

BY CHARLES F. WINGATE.

An average modern dwelling is too often a flimsy structure cheaply built of unseasoned or inferior materials, ill-ventilated and ill-drained, the rooms cramped, dingy, and altogether admirably adapted to accumulate dampness and to create and retain offensive and unwholesome odors. Carlyle's graphic definition of "rotten bandboxes" or "dirty human dog-hutches of the period" may well be applied to hundreds of occupied houses, especially in our large cities.

A proper dwelling-house should be built tightly, solidly, and durably upon a dry sheltered site, with abundant sunlight and pure air; spacious rooms comfortably warm, but not overheated, and with abundant ventilation.

Any one familiar with the inferior material and bad workmanship of most of the thousands of the habitations now being "run up" in all parts of the country, and who reflects what serious physical evils will inevitably befall their credulous purchasers or hapless tenants must be filled with amazement and concern.

What are the most common sanitary defects in dwellings and how can they be remedied? The answer may be summed up in a sentence. As the elements of knowledge are contained in the three R's, reading, writing, and arithmetic, so the essentials of health are embraced in the three P's, pure air, pure soil, and pure water. If you have a dry, well ventilated house built on a well drained site, and your water and food are free from contamination, you should escape most of the ills that human flesh is heir to and live the Psalmist's allotted term of three score and ten. Without these essentials you are in a state which the insurance man would call "extra hazardous", and exposed to constant risk.

Colonel Waring's brief sanitary formula embraces two injunctions,—First, to allow no organic decomposition within the dwelling or within drains under unhealthful conditions; Second, to allow no drain air to enter the house under any circumstances. To this I would add the following, drain, purify, and ventilate. Eradicate every hint of dampness from the foundations. Do not store up anything capable of decomposition or creating offense. Let the hidden things be revealed and the blessed sunlight and air enter everywhere. Use plenty of hot water and elbow grease. Let the broom and the scrubbing brush be the scepters of domestic supremacy. Inspect constantly, take nothing for granted, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of health. Beware of new-fangled patent devices. Distrust amateur advice in matters of health. Test all things, but hold fast to that which is good and in accord with common sense.

A SANITARY KITCHEN.

Kitchens can be made as attractive as any other part of the house. Usually they are barren and uninteresting, constructed with no view to economy of labor, and are places

to get out of as speedily as circumstances will permit.

I have inspected many hundred kitchens in all parts of the country and have been amazed that human beings could be content to exist in such subterranean "Black Holes," damp, dark, cheerless, and unwholesome, where multitudinous odors steal and roam at will from attic to basement, and are the first things to strike the visitor's senses on entering the door. A cellar kitchen is detestable, yet how many persons have to put up with them.

An ill-lighted kitchen is sure to be a dirty one, and the more sunlight, the greater cheerfulness and comfort. Too much sun can be barred by curtains, but gloom and dinginess are unendurable. Half of the trouble between mistresses and maids arises from the disagreeable surroundings to which servants are confined. There is no place more dismal than the ordinary kitchen. It is half underground, ill-lighted, and unwholesome. On the other hand there are hundreds of houses, especially in the country, where the kitchen is the most attractive room in the house, with a human charm which lingers long in the memory. Such a kitchen as Mrs. Poyser's in "Adam Bede," which George Eliot describes with so much relish, has its duplicate in many New England and other farm-houses, and every reader can recall the atmosphere of scrupulous cleanliness, activity, and culinary ingenuity which is peculiar to such places.

The kitchen if possible should be on a level with the principal floor. The pantry should be placed between it and the dining room, readily accessible to both. The cellar stairs should be easy and broad, as they are traversed thousands of times yearly. Two doors opening close to one another are a great nuisance. It is not always desirable to enter the kitchen immediately from the outside on account of the risk of taking cold, and double doors, therefore, are essential. The room should be lofty; a low ceiled kitchen may look picturesque in an old farm-house, but it is not cheerful or sanitary. Every part of the kitchen excepting the ceiling should be capable of being washed. The walls should be hard-finished and the floors bare and painted. It is well to have the wood-work so as to require oiling only, and the walls should be of a light tint. Oil-cloth is cold and causes rheumatism, linoleum is better as a floor covering, but a painted floor is preferable with strips of carpet or cheaply woven rugs placed where warmth to the feet might be necessary. Tiling is good and especially around the walls instead of the usual wooden strips which afford a nesting place for water-bugs and other insects.

A committee of the Ladies' Sanitary Club of Boston, who visited the London Health Exhibition, was especially struck with the universal use of glazed bricks and tiles in the model rooms shown there, and by the greater cleanli-

ness and neatness of this smooth, dry, tight covering, affording no lodgment for dust, moisture, or insects, and no chance for finger marks or foot-prints. There could be no hardship in keeping such rooms neat.

Hoods are very desirable on all kitchen ranges. They should have an opening to carry off the foul air from the ceiling of the kitchen, as well as the fumes from the range. Servants sometimes object to them on account of the downward draft on their heads, but this may be obviated with care.

Wash-tubs should not be placed in kitchens if possible, but in a separate laundry room. Wash-tubs have hitherto been universally made of wood, except in rare instances, where wealthy persons have preferred slate, soap stone, or other material. Wooden tubs are cheapest and can be made or repaired by any carpenter, which is their chief merit as they soon get slimy and rotten from the continued dampness, and become very offensive, especially if kept closed when not in use. If leaks occur they can be caulked, but as a rule wooden tubs are kept long after their days of usefulness have passed. Disinfectants will not make them sweet, while water-bugs nest in them and defy destruction. When it is considered how long filthy articles are allowed to soak in such tubs, and their effluvia to become absorbed by the wood-work, and that these fixtures are in close proximity to domestic food supplies and freshly dampened clothes which may readily absorb the reeking odors, they cannot be considered wholesome. All wash tubs should be kept open as much as possible or have perforated covers. Tub made of slate, marble, soap-stone, etc., are hard to keep tight, while they chill the water. Enamelled iron tubs are attractive when new, but if exposed to sudden changes of temperature the enamel may "craze" and peel off, and the exposed iron rusts and discolors the clothes. Porcelain tubs are handsome and durable and despite their cost are gaining in popularity. They are clean and sweet, do not harbor bugs, and are cheapest in the end.

ISOLATION OF PLUMBING FIXTURES.

All sanitary appliances should, as far as possible, be isolated from the living portion of the dwelling. In England it is recommended to locate such fixtures in a tower or extension cut off from the rest of the house by double doors; and where this can be done without risk of freezing, it is to be recommended.

One of the most frequent faults to be found in American houses is the multiplication of plumbing fixtures for the convenience of the inmates, scattered without consideration and without sufficient reason, all about the house. It is difficult to render such arrangements safe without a large outlay in safeguards, and even then an unnecessary risk is incurred by lack of simplicity. Basins may be very convenient in sleeping rooms, but they are extra hazardous. Better walk a few steps farther to obtain running water than to invite odors into sleeping rooms by pipes connected with the sewer or cess-pool.

All plumbing pipe should be in plain view and readily accessible. They should be exposed to light and air, both for the sake of ventilation and that defects can be quickly noted and removed. As steam pipes are rendered ornamental by gilding or bronzing, and are fully exposed to view, there is no reason why other pipes should be hidden. If pipes are enamelled or nickel-plated there can be no objection made to their exposure. In parlors or drawing-rooms they can be hidden behind movable panels or carried within closets.

Where this arrangement is termed unsightly it is best to carry all soil pipes in recesses in the walls, which should be

made sufficiently large for convenient caulking of joints. These recesses should be closed at the cellar ceiling, so as thoroughly to exclude any odors from that source. Colonel Waring also advises closing them at each floor as an additional precaution.

SEWER GAS.

The term sewer gas is a misnomer. It should rather be called drain or cess-pool air. It may be created miles away from any sewer. Wherever animal matter is conveyed in pipes or stored up in combination with heat and moisture sewer gas will be evolved. The danger from sewer gases is not from their potency for evil alone, though putrescent sewage may cause considerable ill results, but from the germs of contagious disease which they may convey. The light, impalpable, and almost infinitesimal disease germs which are borne in its foul current through drain connections into houses are now believed to be the prime factors in conveying contagion. Even animals recognize the presence of sewer contamination. Where the overflow of a watering-trough connected immediately with a sewer, horses refused to drink the water although it was apparently clean. When the pipe was cut off they made no further objection.

Every tight cess-pool acts as a gasometer for creating foul odors. Whenever its contents are stirred or agitated, mephitic gases are evolved, while when any volume of water is discharged into the cess-pool an equal amount of foul air must escape through the only opening back into the house. When, as is common, the rain-water leader is used as a soil pipe the latter will become gorged with rain during heavy storms and foul gases will be forced into the building. Such an arrangement is therefore always objectionable.

TRAPS.

The ordinary trap is a bent pipe, in the form of a letter S, to retain a water seal for excluding gases. Too many of the patented devices in the market may be defined as traps to catch customers rather than to keep out sewer smells. Householders should beware of all patented or peculiar devices of this kind, their name is legion.

It is common to use bottle and other like forms of traps under basins and sinks without ventilating them. Such devices may be better than an unventilated S trap, but at best they are only a compromise to be used where customers will not pay for proper ventilation or in old buildings where it is impracticable. Such traps are objectionable on account of their retaining filth. Furthermore there is great risk of their corroding just above the water seal and allowing free entrance to gases without any indication of their source. A ventilated S or P trap will serve all practical purposes.

There is a common impression that sewer gases will penetrate through the water seal of traps, but this is a mistake, and such a barrier can be trusted as an effectual safeguard against infection from drain air.

VENTILATING SOIL PIPES INTO CHIMNEY FLUES.

It is a favorite practice in many parts of the country to connect waste and soil pipes into chimney flues, and few persons realize how very objectionable the practice is. The soil pipe is commonly carried perpendicularly up to the upper floor or attic of the house and then slanted across into the chimney flue, so that the end is liable to choke with soot and also hinders the draft into the fire below. In such cases, especially with ordinary chimney flues, in which the draught for more than half the year is usually downward, there is a constant liability for the foul sewer gases to be drawn through any opening into living rooms. I have known it to be necessary to brick up a dining room fireplace from this result without its cause being suspected.

Again, in most houses the chimney is not constantly

heated and there is always risk of its becoming cool at night or on Sundays when the fire goes out. In that case there will be a suction from every opening into the house, by which the air of living rooms will be contaminated. Again, sewer gas will penetrate easily through the rough walls of a chimney flue and saturate the plaster of rooms or pass directly into the latter. In the case of a Chicago hotel the walls next the chimney were so stained that several coats of kalsomine would not whiten them. Sometimes the draught will be down the soil pipe, and in one instance within my knowledge where the plumber connected a soil pipe with a chimney flue, he was sent for by the astonished occupant of the house, who declared that the water-closet was on fire, the down draught having filled the receiver with smoke.

If any connection is made with the chimney, the soil pipe should be carried to the top of the flue and several feet above it in order to secure a good draught. A better way is to have a special flue constructed in the chimney next to the kitchen flue, but not connecting with it and to carry all soil and vent pipes through this flue. The warmth of a neighboring flue will assist an upward draught without the risks which have been referred to. It should be borne in mind that the sense of smell may be worthless for detecting whether a drain ventilated into a chimney is working properly or whether foul gases are being drawn through a fireplace or stove pipe hole. As these vapors are nearly or quite inodorous they cannot be detected in that way and the only means of safety is to keep such a flue entirely closed.

SLOP SINKS.

A slop sink is one of the most difficult fixtures in a house to keep sweet and wholesome. As ordinarily located in out-of-the-way corners and in contracted close closets and constructed of cast iron or sheet lead, slimy with moisture, and with no ventilation, they are a pestilent nuisance such as should never be countenanced in any dwelling. If a householder's means permit, he should provide an enameled earthenware sink. This should be located in a room opening to the outer air, with ample means of ventilation. It is best not to have any superfluous wood-work about the fixture, and to leave the lower part open for inspection and cleansing. A marble or slate slab should protect the wall from splashing and the supply cocks should be large enough to secure an abundant flush of water.

While there are objections to using a water-closet as a receptacle for chamber slops from the risk of the servants saturating the wood-work and thus causing an unpleasant effluvia, yet even this is preferable to having an ill-made sink with no means for flushing it, especially if it is located where it will not be noticed by the mistress of the house or some responsible and neat person. . . . The important thing to be remembered is that a slop sink needs to be well flushed as it has a large exposed surface to collect slime and filth. If this essential is lacking, then it should be abolished and a good water-closet substituted, with an enameled drip tray and a copious flush from a cistern. Just here I would add that it is not a good plan to allow the overflow from a house tank to empty into a slop sink unless a flap is placed over the end, from the risk of contaminating the drinking supply. Yet this is unfortunately a very common arrangement even in the finest residences.

WATER TANKS.

It is desirable to cover water tanks so as to exclude dust and foul air, which will penetrate even into closed rooms. A low contracted attic just under a hot roof, which is probably used as a store-room for all sorts of household rubbish,

and which is rarely, if ever, visited except when repairs are needed, is a far from suitable place for the water supply of the household. Cisterns are often found in a most shocking condition. Water tanks should be periodically cleaned.

Very odd causes have produced stoppages in the outlet of tanks. In one case a mouse, probably in attempting to jump over the tank, fell into the water and was found in the waste pipe. In another case, a workman in a house where the plumbing had just been completed, maliciously threw a piece of tough meat, a remnant of his lunch, into the tank and forced it down the supply pipe, so that only with great difficulty was it extracted.

The overflow pipes from tanks are a constant source of difficulty. It is common to run them into the soil pipe, and thus they become a direct channel for poisoning the water with sewer air. In a children's hospital in New York, an epidemic of scarlet fever was traced to such an arrangement. All these methods are wrong. Under no circumstances should a tank-overflow be connected with the house drain. But it should empty over a sink or basin or into the cellar, or it may be carried out-of-doors where it will not freeze. In the best practice they are emptied out-of-doors upon a roof, or into a leader which does not connect with a sewer or cess-pool,—or better still over a water-closet tank which has a large overflow, or over an elevator tank.

REFRIGERATOR WASTE-PIPE.

To avoid a chance of their contents being contaminated by foul gases, refrigerators should never be connected directly with any drain or cess-pool. Most food, and particularly meat and milk, is easily tainted if exposed to such influences, and in repeated instances, cases of sickness have been traced to this cause. The proper method is to allow the refrigerator waste-pipe, with the end turned up, so as to form a small trap to discharge over an open pan, and this again to have its own drain with a trap to prevent any foul odors returning. Such odors have been created merely from the slime of melted ice adhering to the sides of the waste-pipe.

DISINFECTANTS.

The popular idea that foul drains or plumbing fixtures can be made sweet and wholesome by pouring disinfectants into them has been exploded. Disinfectants should never be used as a substitute for cleanliness and ventilation. Beau Brummell and his contemporaries had recourse to perfumery where we now use baths and clean linen. Disinfection is the revived substitute for fresh air. It may do very well where plumbing is sound, but where there are leaks or other defects it is just as well not to neutralize the offensive odors which are nature's danger signals and which may induce proper precautions. Again, some disinfectants, particularly carbolic acid, corrode lead traps, and waste-pipes and are, therefore, to be used in moderation. Hiding a dangerous smell under a more powerful odor will not destroy the germs of disease, any more than wearing an over-coat will prevent a small-pox patient from infecting those who come in contact with him.

Professor Chandler says in his vigorous style: "Disinfectants are useful only to prevent the spread of diseased air or matter; for this purpose they should be used freely in sick rooms, but for counteracting the effects of sewer gas they are useless. The use of these modern abominations, which pretend to kill the germs of disease, patent disinfecting machines, water-closet purifiers, and so forth, is pernicious. The man who uses them virtually confesses that his house is unclean, and that the bad odors need to be hidden or perfumed."

CHAUTAUQUA AS A SUMMER RESORT.

When two hundred years from now the historian of "The United States in the Period from 1850 to 1900," analyzes the customs of the times, he will tell how "at the opening of this period began that social hegira, afterward an established custom, by which people of all conditions and classes left their homes in the summer months for a longer or shorter time, according to cash and circumstances, to indulge their love for sports, society, or leisure, at places known as summer resorts." I imagine he will go on to classify these resorts, to analyze the characteristics of each and to note what class of people and variety of taste led to its establishment. Indeed, already the profile, complexion, and style of multitudes of these places have become so distinctive that one of our most captivating social historians, Charles Dudley Warner, has done something of this kind, seizing on striking points for the coloring to a pretty love story.

The individuality of summer resorts depends not on the natural surroundings—Nature, of course, must have the credit of furnishing a background, but after that she is decidedly a secondary consideration—but on the manners and tastes of the people who have adopted them. The *habitués* make them what they will, giving to each its charms, its oddities, its peculiar amusements, and its times for outgoing and incoming. The artist at any one of them can find a sketch book full of "types" and the novelist a note-book of "materials" and "local color." Thousands of tourists, students, and excursionists may come and go at any one of these places and yet make no impression on their real life. They are only the audience. The actors are those who "come every summer." Every class and grade of society is developing a summer resort to harmonize with its peculiar tastes and within the limits of its peculiar circumstances, and at which it will find for a short period of the year, those things which it most enjoys.

Among the resorts which this future historian will describe as the type of a large number of widely scattered and liberally patronized places will be Chautauqua. To-day the place is new and forming. It has no pedigree like Newport and Saratoga and Richfield Springs. It is fresh and young, with all the buoyancy and vivacity of the West to which it belongs.

Nature did her best with the profile. Chautauqua Lake lies nearly thirteen hundred feet above the Atlantic level on what is known as Chautauqua ridge, a foot-hill of the Appalachians, just at that point in south-western New York state where the land begins its ambitious vaultings toward the higher things, reached at last in the mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Brown Erie is but nine miles from the head of the lake, but it lies some seven hundred thirty feet lower.

The county in the center of which the lake lies is pleasant to eyes which love thrift, tidiness, and plenty of room. The south-western corner of New York state is a famous farming land; its fields are broad and highly cultivated; its timber tracts of maple, beech, elm, chestnut, cucumber, pine, and hemlock are abundant and carefully preserved. Trim farm-houses flanked by ample barns dot the landscape whose face is seamed by the zigzag lines of rail fences, varied here and there by one of stumps, whose writhing roots cut fantastic figures against the sky.

The towns are healthy, pleasant, and prosperous. No rush of speculation has reached them yet, though gas and

petroleum are both found at no very great distance. It is through portals of comfort, peace, and cheer, that the traveler reaches Chautauqua.

The railway entrance is easy and direct from all points north and south, east and west. The traveler may step from the railway coach at Mayville, at the head of the lake, to the steamer dock; or going to Jamestown at the opposite end, he will be within a five minutes' ride of the lake; or at Lakewood farther up, within an even shorter distance. There is certainly no difficulty in getting to Chautauqua; and once there one finds, what? A long, sinuous, ribbon-like lake gracefully stretched in a hammock of hillsides,—the climax of the picture of pleasantness through which he has been traveling. Chautauqua has none of the conventional lake shape. It makes no pretense to equalizing its length and breadth; twenty miles long with an average breadth of two miles, it is narrow here, broad there, now it contracts into a mere passage, again bulges into a broad and sweeping sheet, finally finding an outlet in a tortuous, narrow stream walled by a tangled mass of forest verdure. The rolling banks in which it swings are, from end to end of the lake, unvarying in their beauty. No harsh lines, desolate tracts, or ragged bluffs mar the evenness of the scenery. Nor is it monotonous. Woodland, pasture, lawn, and marsh are combined in the full uplands and undulating shores. The whole effect is of continual variety, though always of peace and gracious plenty.

The climate is such as high elevation, pure water, and well-drained soil must always produce. There is a constant breeze day and night. The blessed possibility of being able to "keep cool" even in dog-days is a high compliment to any locality south of the British possessions, but it is a Chautauqua possibility. The water conceals neither malaria nor typhus. The soil breeds no poisons. It is clean and healthy and vigorous from one end of the lake to the other.

The height and consequent clearness of the air produce most charming atmospheric effects in the scenery of the lake. On days of peculiar clearness the shores and every object on them are brought seemingly close up to the observer. The opposite bank seems scarcely a steamer's length away, and every tree in the view is distinct. Again the haze dims and distances, though rarely hides, the landscape. It softens angularities and tones down the vivid green, giving the view an exquisite tenderness and charm.

At the head of the lake lies Mayville, a town not unknown to history. When the French in the decade from 1750-'60 were laying roads and building forts through the country skirting the Great Lakes, they laid a highway from Mayville to Westfield, connecting Chautauqua and Lake Erie. The site of the town, now the county seat of Chautauqua County, was then marked out. It is a sleepy, sunny, lovely place, to which care and excitement both seem foreign. In summer its cottages and hotels are alive with pleasant people.

At the end of the "Outlet," as the narrow mouth of the lake is called, is a clattering, go-a-head little city of some sixteen thousand people, spruce in its long streets of smartly painted Queen Annes, and trim lawns. There is factory upon factory in Jamestown, alpaca, piano, cutlery, furniture of all sorts, carpets, and so on. The southern New York oil regions are at its gates giving it an added pros-

perity. Extra feathers and furbelows for the summer visitor come from Jamestown, and the guest who wants to relieve the calm and quiet of his life at the lake hotels goes there to visit the "works" and to shop.

Communication between the head and foot of the lake has always been by steamer; the trip up and down being a most charming one—but what does the capitalist respect? Certainly not a leisurely way of doing things. A railway is building from Jamestown to Mayville along the eastern side of the lake and by the opening of the season of '87 the tourist can reach any point by rail. On either side of the water are clusters of summer homes and hotels. Point Chautauqua, Dewittville, Whiteside, Bemis Point, and Griffith's are the leading eastern stopping points; and on the west are Lakewood and Chautauqua. The homelike comfort and "good time" air of all these are very decided. People live leisurely and with more regard for health, enjoyment, and rest, than for display, excitement, and noise. The amusements combine those incident to lake and country life. The bathing is good and especially among the children very general. Rowing and fishing are the favorite sports. From twilight until dark the placid lake is sprinkled with boating parties and the air resounds with merriment and song. Pickerel trolling is fashionable in the morning, and near the outlet "turtle hunts" are productive of much frolic if not of game. The country about Chautauqua is pleasant for driving, and carriage and bicycle parties are popular. There are not a few "points of interest" to visit: Panama Rocks for those who enjoy rugged scenery and a dip into geological formations; Westfield and Lake Erie for lovers of a pretty town and historic associations; and Niagara for a *bona fide* railway excursion.

The point which has developed the most characteristic summer life and which has given the lake a national reputation is Chautauqua. "Fair Point" as it was formerly known, is a jut of land running out into the lake and sweeping back on either side in full rounded, graceful curves. From the beach the land swells gradually upward. A grove of native trees clothes it to the water's edge. Chautauqua is about four miles from the head of the lake and sixteen miles from Jamestown. A tract of one hundred sixty-five acres (the original grounds have been enlarged the present season by a purchase of thirty-five acres) is owned by the Chautauqua Association. This land is laid out in building lots, parks, tennis courts, promenades, drives, and play grounds. Cottage life prevails, hundreds of pretty and fantastic cottages lining the streets. A hotel of noble proportions accommodates those guests who desire the attention and cuisine of hotel life. Electric lights, water-works, and other modern conveniences have been introduced. There are shops and markets and garbage men and policemen; in fact during the summer months Chautauqua is a city.

The observer at first glance would decide it to be simply a pretty, healthy, and prosperous summer resort, but closer inspection shows that the ambition of the place is to develop an unusual meaning out of the word pleasure. The association under whom the resort was opened and who have directed its course are endeavoring to make recreation out of mental activity, intellectual fellowship, and moral sympathies as well as from out-door life, sports, and idleness. The very public buildings show the intellectual bent of the place. At a central point an amphitheater seating over five thousand people and furnished with rostrum, choir gallery, and pipe organ, is provided for lectures, concerts, and entertainments; numerous smaller buildings are used for lectures by specialists. A museum,

many models, and class rooms show that students abound. In the announcements which the association make of the resort, the lecture and concert are ranked ahead of the attractions of the lake, and the class room and models are advertised before the fishing and tennis grounds. The particular provisions for carrying out the plan are an eight weeks' course of popular lectures and music, an assembly in which Bible study is conducted by scholars and specialists in a variety of grades suited to the needs of every body from the child to the college-bred theologian, schools for those who want a summer course of solid study, lectures and drills in methods for teachers, and classes for all those members of the various departments of the Chautauqua University, who would add a summer session to the work of the year done at home. In fact the bright cottages, gay parks, and many amusements are mingled with the outfit of a university, and the mixture is not incongruous.

The history of Chautauqua, its transformation from a wilderness to a camp-meeting ground, from a camp-meeting to an assembly ground, from an assembly to the summer home of the Chautauqua University, is a study familiar to readers of these pages. It is a story pleasant to read. Good and wise men have put time, thought, self-denial, and energy into Chautauqua, and so great is their enthusiasm and devotion that they declare the work both of the institution and the place to be but begun. Faith in the organization and sympathy with its ambitions have led many hundreds of people to adopt it as a summer home, and time only strengthens their faith and sympathy.

To combine work and play in this unusual way requires vigorous and decided qualities, and results in original and striking features. One of the first traits of the place is its energy. The arrangement of the lectures and classes for the summer meetings, a most stupendous piece of planning and execution, is an example of this quality. It fits into everybody's needs. It is never dull, always popular, timely, and useful. In the schools the best talent is employed, on the platform brilliant lecturers, and for concerts and entertainments the best musical organizations in the country. Nothing but breadth, study, and energy could put together and secure the variety and character of entertainment for which Chautauqua is becoming famous.

This trait crops out in the material aspect of things, in the improvements, the enlargement, and beautifying which go on from year to year. In March of the present year a disastrous fire burned some fifty cottages, leaving a black and desolate spot. The conflagration was immediately turned to account. The grounds at this point were overcrowded, and the streets narrow; the management bought up all of the lots in the market, adding fully half of the burnt district to a neighboring park and broadening the adjoining streets. This generous policy was like a tonic to the dejected lot owners who at once began to rebuild the cottages in a much finer style than before. This season has also seen the erection of a spacious and handsome building for the accommodation of the summer session of the College of Liberal Arts, providing every convenience for students; the undertaking of an engineering work by which a beach of at least twenty-five feet in width is to be reclaimed from the lake and turned into a handsome drive; drafting of plans for an arcade where all shops will be gathered under one roof; and decided improvements in the parks and drives.

The people are active. It is a theory of Chautauqua life, so the observer would say, that it is not good form to kill time, or to be anything but interested, and to relish work

and sport. You will find them spending several hours every day at study and lectures, interspersing their work with bathing, boating, or calisthenics, in reckless disregard of the theorists who contend that to rest is to be idle; and some way they go home from their "outings" with not only rosy cheeks but with new energy and enthusiasm and ideas.

The moral tone is high and sustained and produces some bracing features. There is a law and order clause in the Chautauqua charter and it is most rigorously insisted upon. Blue uniforms flit in and about its streets and their meaning is simply this: that every body shall have a chance to sleep between eleven o'clock at night and six in the morning, if he wants to; that no profanity, unseemly conduct, or drunken insolence will be tolerated on the grounds; that the street vendor and agent will be allowed to disturb no one; that public meetings must not be interrupted by noise; that the unsophisticated need be in no fear of swindlers; and that an absolutely quiet Sabbath shall be insured.

There are multitudes of people in the land by whom such protection for themselves and families is appreciated. It is something to take children to a spot in which there is the certainty of no contamination from saloons or gambling. No boy can learn anything at Chautauqua of the fascination of the gaming table or of the wine glass. These things are as utterly away from him as if they never existed. Combine with this the fact that the entertainment of the children is care-

fully studied and the conditions become almost ideal' for them.

A typical Sabbath arises from these regulations and the sympathetic co-operation of the people with them. Had Chautauqua done nothing else than give the world this model Sabbath, her work would furnish a key to a large share of social misery. She has proved that it is possible for a community of ten thousand people to be quiet, orderly, and Christian-like one day out of seven. There is not, as far as we know, another place in America where this demonstration has been made and has stood the test of time. The chief thought of the management is to make the summer contribute something to culture and moral life; the thought of the people is to avail themselves of the opportunity. The vacation time is thus devoted to indulging the finer tastes, and to securing some measure of those intellectual and moral pleasures which many thoughtful people are denied at home by reason of business or location.

It is an encouraging sign that so large a number of people are found eager to support a summer place whose avowed purpose is mental and moral culture. Not Chautauqua's success alone testifies that such a class exists in the country. Thirty-five or more similar resorts modeled after her and begun since she led the way fourteen years ago, demonstrate the solid and popular basis on which Chautauqua is built.

CHRISMON.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

There are radiant lands with murmuring streams
And glittering palms, eternity-old,
Where low as the whispers of summer-day dreams,
Pulse melodious waters kissed by the soft beams
Of a sun with the splendor of gold.

Not a twitter of birds, or breath from the spring,
Not a long-ago lover caressed,
Not a faith, dear remembrance, truth, anything
Made sacred by strivings of lives, but shall bring
Priceless part to these lands of souls'-rest.

O these every-day songs and every-day deeds
Fill all the glad earth with radiant lands!
And human exertion meets all human needs;
While Duty, the Chrismon of all noble creeds
Brings rest to the whitest or brawniet hands!

Are they mystical climes, these glad, radiant lands?
They are broad as earth's surface, and long!
On the street, the far border, by seas' whitened sands,
Wherever men struggle with brain, heart, and hands,
And better some one of the throng.

No life half so humble but goodness may spring
All unbidden, yet earnest and strong;
No voice so enfeebled but yet hath the ring
Of true purpose, when calling some still feebler thing
To the heavens of every-day song!

SILK CULTURE.

BY ELLEN ELIOT.

The earliest silk-grower seems to have been Hoang-ti, the third emperor of China, contemporary with Joseph, the son of Jacob. His empress discovered the method of obtaining the silk from the cocoons; and with her own hands fed and tended the worms. She was deified as the "Goddess of Silk-Worms," on account of the great service she rendered her country by her discovery. Even now, on a certain day of the year the empresses of China go through the ceremony of feeding the worms, and paying homage to their "goddess." The Japanese raised silk as early as the seventh century B. C.; and in India the culture was well established hundreds of years before the Christian era.

Nevertheless, in those countries of western Asia and eastern Europe where the silken fabrics were in great demand, the source whence the material was obtained, was wholly unknown for twelve or fifteen centuries. It was generally supposed to be the growth of a tree or plant, like cotton, or the fiber from an inner bark, or the result of some flower. A few thought it might be the thread of a spider or beetle.

During the sixth century, the emperor Justinian gave protection to the persecuted Nestorians; and it was probably out of gratitude for his favor that the secret was made known to him. Two Nestorian monks, missionaries in

China, at the peril of their lives journeyed across the continent of Asia, and appeared before him in Constantinople in 555 A. D. In their hollow palmer staves they had secreted a quantity of silk-worm eggs which they presented to him, disclosing at the same time the entire process of silk culture.

The emperor gave the monks every facility for establishing the new business in his dominion, but kept it a close monopoly, himself fixing the prices of the silks that were shortly manufactured. These prices were enormous, some pieces being sold weight for weight with gold.

Aristotle writing more than three hundred years B. C., tells how a nymph of Cos took silk fabrics from the East, unraveled them, split the threads, spun them anew, and then wove them into a transparent gauze, so airy that it was called "woven wind."

Silk culture was introduced into England by James I., who also attempted to force it upon the colonists in Virginia in lieu of tobacco raising. In 1619 he sent over from his royal gardens at Oatlands, a supply of silk-worm seed; promising aid to those who engaged in the work, and ordering punishments for those who neglected it. But the hardships of the new settlement gave little opportunity to carry on an industry like the one in question.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, a good deal of silk was raised in South Carolina. At Silk Hope plantation, six hundred thirty pounds were produced in 1765. Mrs. Pinckney, living near Charleston, raised and spun silk enough for three dresses. She took this silk to England, where she gave enough for a dress to the princess dowager of Wales; another portion she gave to Lord Chesterfield, while the third dress was retained in the Pinckney family more than fifty years.

Queen Caroline, in the year 1735, wore a dress of Georgia silk, reeled and woven by Susannah Wright, a Quakeress. A few years later over twenty thousand pounds of cocoons were raised in the Georgia colony. At about the same date, silk-worms were commonly kept in the Connecticut colony. The making of sewing-silk was a household art there, at the period of the Revolution. The first dress made of New England silk, was worn by the daughter of Governor Law of Connecticut, in 1750. The war of the Revolution put a stop to the silk industry throughout the country.

A generation later it was revived, and in various sections was carried on with success. In parts of New Jersey there was hardly a house where the inmates were not engaged in feeding the worms.

Unfortunately, just at this juncture, a new species of mulberry tree was introduced whose value to the silk grower was greatly lauded. The first *Morus multicaulis* tree in the country, was planted in Baltimore in 1826. After a few years, a most remarkable tide of speculation in this tree swept over the land. Extensive orchards of it were planted in every state of the Union. The money value of the trees became far greater than that of the silk which they could possibly be the means of producing. The sales in a single week in Pennsylvania exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. Trees of a single season's growth were sometimes sold for five dollars each. The bubble burst in 1839, financially ruining hundreds of men.

Silk culture, though not accountable for the wild speculation, fell into disrepute, and received its finishing blow a few years later when a blight attacked the entire mulberry family.

The present revival of the industry is under far better conditions than have before existed. From smallest beginnings, it has grown to such dimensions as to attract the attention

and aid of the general government.

The automatic silk-reels now being placed upon the market, greatly reduce the cost of reeling the thread from the cocoons, and overcome the most serious difficulty the cultivator experiences.

A filature, or silk-reeling station, was opened last autumn in an annex of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Both the reels and people to run them were brought over from France; though the inventor of this wonderful automatic machinery is an American who contemplates returning to the United States and starting extensive reeling factories in California. He expects to import a portion of his cocoons for some years, as not enough are raised in the entire country to supply even a factory of very ordinary capacity.

Silk is originally a liquid, gummy substance secreted by certain insects from their food. It is held in cells on each side of their bodies, and can be drawn out at will through minute holes called "spinnerets." As they are drawn out, from two to six of these lines unite and harden into a fine and strong thread.

The spider family produce exquisite silk which has many times been used to make small articles. But their product cannot be counted on as it has been found impossible to keep them at work long enough to exhaust their supply of material.

Even of the extensive silk-worm family there are only fourteen or fifteen species that can be made useful for industrial purposes. Some make cocoons that cannot be reeled—some make soft and dark-colored ones—some species refuse to thrive under culture. Even the best are affected in size and color by the climate in which they are reared.

At the present time there is a general interest in silk culture in the United States, and extensive efforts are making to rear silk-worms. All things indicate that this form of industry has come to stay among us.

Our silk manufactures have become an item of importance to the country, amounting in value to about fifty million dollars a year. The raw silk imported for use in making these goods, reaches nearly twelve million dollars in cost yearly—a sum that might perfectly well be earned by the thousands of women and children who desire means of converting their labor into money.

In Pennsylvania more has been accomplished in this line than in any other state excepting California; and many families are already receiving a fair income through their efforts at silk-raising.

The small outlay required in starting the business, brings it within the reach of every one. The cocoons produced in France in 1884, were raised by over one hundred forty thousand families. There is no reason why this form of labor should not be as generally and as successfully carried on in America; indeed, we have a peculiar advantage over other countries in that the osage orange which grows so abundantly in many sections, furnishes silk-worm food of the best quality, equal, in fact, to the white mulberry; it is easily cultivated and grows rapidly.

Various attempts have been made to make America a silk-growing country; but until very recently the difficulty of reeling the thread from the cocoons has been a great obstacle in the way of the cultivator.

The Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United States is a society of women who labor intelligently and zealously to establish the silk industry in our country, so that we, as a nation, may share in the enormous wealth that comes through rearing this little worm.

They have established a steam filature in Philadelphia

where they purchase cocoons in small or in large quantities. They also offer gratuities in mulberry trees and in silk-worm seed to those who desire to commence the culture of silk.

The greater part of the product of their filature is made into sewing silk. But some pieces of brocade silk have al-

ready been made. One piece of brocade has been presented to the widow of President Garfield. Two flags have been given to the state of Pennsylvania, and two others to the United States Senate. The quality of the material has also been tested by making up various experimental fabrics,—plush, velvet, satin, and gros-grain, all with a good result.

ARBITRATION AND PROFITS.

BY ARTHUR EDWARDS, D. D.

It would seem that a suggestion from a scripture as old as the Bible might get a hearing and a trial, after about twenty generations have failed to find a better one.

In this country alone the very multitude of disagreeing debaters ought to consent to the prescription which has never failed to harmonize warring factions. Of our 50,000,000 people in 1880, over 17,000,000 were workers; half were on farms, and nearly 300,000 were miners and fishermen. A quarter of a million kept railway trains moving. There were a million domestic servants, and more than as many day-laborers. The crowding throng included 70,000 paupers whose economic and moral relations to the army of producers have their impressive suggestions.

All these laborers, of whom we name but a part, imply capital, wages, and payments. They tell us that our national annual product is about ten thousand million of dollars. Half of this vast total goes to the body's daily wants. Our very rents cost one and a half billions, another billion goes for raiment, and the nation's net saving is about \$800,000,000. With all this national work, competition, risk, cost, and human trial, it is not wonderful that men fall into wrangle, wrath, and false methods. Our chief wonderment is that the writhing, worrying, disagreeing throng does not see that men need an outranking, authoritative tribunal far removed from the motives that lead the world astray and leave the human problem in ever increasing hopelessness.

So much from the preacher, and so much that will remain true as long as men live and struggle on, and fail and despair for the want of the wisdom which is "pure, peaceable, and easy to be entreated." Capital and labor, employer and worker, wages and service,—all imply a "bargain," for the making of which an old proverb prescribes at least two parties. The proverb is very old, but respect for its terms is decidedly young, even in our boasted republic.

Do we realize that as late as 1858 a Southerner bearing an honored name was contracting to deliver human beings on our coast at a cost less than that of a dray horse, and that he expected both to reap a profit of six hundred per cent even if three out of four of the poor creatures survived the horrors of the pest ship, and to convert all the South, and, therefore, the North, to this fiendish traffic! If we wonder that men dispute about ten or eight hours of work at some wages, is there not hope for a blessed outcome when we realize that the eight or the ten hours of labor are voluntary with all men who call themselves citizens of the republic in 1887.

This writer is, by force of current events, an optimist with respect to the unprecedented struggle now upon us. Certain luminous events, and controlling labor doctrines point to peace and better human understanding. The orthodox "two" needed for a just bargain are being organized into their potent personalities. It must be admitted that railways as employers have a right to organize, and agree upon a partnership treaty to defend their rights against all

comers. The millionaire packers, lumbermen, merchants, bankers, and capitalists of all kinds are compelled to mutual understanding, and to resist not only the aggression of red-handed anarchy, but to determine what they can afford to pay for labor, which latter cost must be estimated as are also raw material and the cost of machinery.

Every board of trade, every railway directors' meeting, every bankers' convention, and every industrial and trade assembly implies mutual combination without which capital would not consent to the risks of one single day. So also with labor—the twin element in all productive and commercial enterprise. When brick-layers, carpenters, masons, tailors, foundry men, telegraphers, book-binders, printers, ditch diggers, engineers, brakemen, street-car drivers, and other wage workers organize their guilds, it is but proof of growing fraternity among men and brethren. The tendency and practice ought to be encouraged. We hail the fact as a proof of growing dignity and self-respect. Savages do not thus affiliate with like motives. The latter come together only when they need mutual support pending a predatory raid upon their enemies. The motive stands revealed and condemns the unholy compact.

A like test determines whether or not a railway pool, or a labor combination is worthy of public approval. Certain iron-masters and farming gentry in England have refused to employ workmen who held membership in labor-unions, and have gone so far as to enter prosecution against them for unlawful combination to do acts wholly legal. The railway that discharges an employee solely because he belongs to a brotherhood or a union, may be as tyrannical as if church membership were made the test.

If, indeed, the engineers of a railroad were to form an association professedly hostile to the road, membership therein might well be due reason for discharge. When, however, organization among employees is made for mutual protection and self-help, an employer ought to feel that his workman is benefited and ennobled thereby.

It is, however, very easy to cross the delicate boundary and in a double sense abuse the involved franchises. In this country it ought to be easy to discredit and even disgrace a union when it is used as an instrument of oppression. What shall be said of a guild that forbids the excess of a prescribed percentage of apprentices in a printing-office, not to raise the standard of work, but to prevent the increase of journeymen?

What respect should be paid to a union that refuses to work for an employer simply because he has discharged one incompetent member of that union for reasons other than the mere fact of his membership? What patience can be shown to a union that orders a strike because its employer hires workmen who are not union-members?

The summit of intolerance seems to be reached when some labor organizations actually forbid their members from service because of issues to which those members have no

personal relations, and when those bodies will actually surround the scene of labor and murderously attack recusant members or non-union laborers if they attempt work for employers that happen to be under ban. The railway that ostracizes a workman simply because he is a unionist is as culpable as, but no more wrong than, the union that dictates whom the railway shall or shall not employ. All such tyranny should be condemned by public opinion and be rebuked by law as far as legal remedy can apply.

Association—not "combination" in the objectionable sense—has our entire sympathy over and above the fact that such association is inevitable. The very physical fact ought, it would seem, to suggest one potent means to avoid collision and all its baneful fruits.

If there are, and are to be, two well defined and well fortified powers,—one representing the wage paying and the other the wage receiving forces, why should they not "treat," to use an appropriate military term, or why should they not exchange diplomatic representatives, to use the really better figure?

We confess that as we ponder this grave topic, we see more and more plainly that massive capitalists and grand masses of labor—certainly of skilled labor, owe to each other much more consideration and respect than either party has been willing to admit.

The precipitate thinker rushes forward with his sure cure for all labor troubles, and his confident platforms of agreement between the two parties. Amid the torrents of speech and wide seas of writing, two points compel our respect and hope for the future. These are arbitration and profit-sharing. These two do not include the entire gospel, but are included in that tender and reconciling *ierenicon* which shall teach brothers how to love each other, bear with one another, and bear each other's burdens.

The first Napolean left no better monument than his *Conseils des Prud'hommes* operating under semi-government auspices. Initial disputes must first come before a board of two, one an employer and one an employee, sitting in the shop once a day. If not here settled, the issue goes to a council of at least five that sits once a week, and whose verdict has the force of law. The final council is "the tribunal of commerce." It is of record that thirty-five thousand disputes have been brought before the minor council of two in one year. Of these ten thousand were amicably arranged there; eighteen thousand went only to the second council where they were adjusted; seven thousand went to the third court where four thousand four hundred were induced to cease, and less than one hundred went to the informal supreme court.

All this is legal, but not litigation with its great cost and grief and loss. The saving in absence of strikes, and of loss of wages is simply immense, and the beautiful suggestion by the French comet-statesman almost makes one forget his Waterloo and St. Helena. The United States has a "labor bureau" whose benign services may be thus employed.

A recent message of President Cleveland has a suggestive clause about this point, and, if realized in simple, clear, self-working law, his administration will not be forgotten. One immediate result of even initial arbitration is compelling an unreasonable or hot-headed workman to carefully state his case. In many instances the very attempt will so minify and make ridiculous his complaint that it will never go farther. If an employer is tyrannical or dishonest, his compulsory formal statement will reveal the facts and array public opinion against him. A system worked out and administered as it may be, will prove a blessing sometimes to even millions, as in the instance of the great strike in the

South-west that paralyzed half a dozen railways and arrested the business of five states. All this grew out of the discharge of a certain employee whose status and claims were a subject of wrangle for weeks, but whose case would have been revealed in two hours at the hands of an authorized tribunal. Such arbitration could settle all just issues and leave flimsy and demagogical quarrels stranded amid the angry surf of just public opinion.

As to profit-sharing it is thoroughly true that "two" will enjoy the fruits of a bargain whose making requires two. Over one hundred strong firms in Europe do business on that plan, as do some in England. Briefly stated, it is: the owner of, say a factory, at the end of a year allows to himself so much for interest on capital, so much for wear and tear of machinery, and so much for profit. Beyond this total, a certain amount, estimated by a percentage on the basis of wages, is given to each workman. Every workman instantly loses his old air of half instinctive hostility to his employer; he cares for his tools as never before; he economizes raw material; he goes to work on time and works faithfully. Moreover, each is a check upon, an incentive to, and a fellow-sharer with, every other workman. Work is done so well that the public soon prefers that store, shop, or factory because all work is done on conscience and with good-will.

One, Leclaire, in 1870, paid as bonus, to 758 workmen, 2,331 pounds sterling. In 1881, to 1,125 employees, he paid 9,630 pounds sterling, and from 1842 to 1882 the entire bonus was 133,045 pounds sterling. M. Bord, piano maker, Paris, from 1866 to 1882; paid bonuses of from ten to twenty per cent on wages to his men. The wages were good, for the system eliminated the intemperate. The system, too, touched the family and the last associate of the thrifty laborer and lifted all into a new world of motive and effort.

This experiment was tried with success on the Paris and Orleans railway which in 1844, to 719 employees, paid a bonus of seven per cent; that per cent since 1844 has touched twenty-five, twenty-four, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and once forty per cent. In 1882, the road paid to 16,935 employees ten per cent, and from 1844 to 1882 the total bonus was over twelve and a half millions of dollars! The most wonderful fact remains to be told: in all cases, it is said that the large bonus paid to workmen is over and above that which would have been the profits had the system not been in operation. In other words,—extra fidelity, care of tools, economy of material, temperate lives, and mutual superintendence and stimulus among workmen, created an extraordinary profit and fund which otherwise would not have existed.

Our American mode of life does not furnish all the conditions that make the profit-sharing system possible in the Old World, but thousands of proprietors may apply it with magical results.

We know of nothing that better demonstrates the difference in *morale* and in results between a selfish and a mutual-aid plan of doing the world's work. At any rate, there is a difference when an employer is deemed the natural enemy and oppressor of the laborer, while the laborer is treated like a soulless machine, and when both labor as partners.

Some day, the material world will all be carried forward on the latter plan. That era is somewhat distant, but every man who "does business" as the Lord's steward hastens the day, and mightily. The revolution will not be sudden, but gradual. Neither anarchistic socialism, nor grasping capitalistic oppression has part in that better kingdom. That sacred constitution will compel brother to consider brother, and the very title deeds will contain the words, "Bear ye one another's burdens and thus fulfill the law of Christ."

THE GUARDIANSHIP OF LIBERATED CONVICTS.

BY MAXIME DU CAMP.

Translated for THE CHAUTAUQUAN from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The thought which presided at the foundation of the society of which I am going to speak was entirely of social preservation. It was born directly after that most impious of insurrections, the Commune of 1871. Those insurgents knew well what they were about. In burning the prefecture of police and the *Palais de Justice* they destroyed the official documents containing the record of previous crimes. This was to many of them, in a measure, granting a new lease of life, freeing themselves from the cumbersome baggage of the constant police surveillance which is kept over old offenders against law. The calculation was ingenious, but it failed; for in France administration is carried on with precaution. As all papers are liable to be lost, great numbers of them are accumulated and kept in different places, and sooner or later they repay all this trouble. Through the different agencies of justice, it was possible to reconstruct the documents which the fire had destroyed. These revealed the fact, that the greater part of the insurgents arrested during the Commune were old criminals. The public was excited; people descended upon the army of crime, upon the low social level, the peril which threatened civilization; they heaped up commonplace on commonplace,—and then returned to their own affairs, and dropped the whole matter.

The danger from which France had just escaped, not without having received more than one deep wound, was of that class, however, that merited thoughtful attention. Justice did its duty in punishing criminals who had repeatedly committed offenses, more severely than those proved guilty for the first time; society turned aside from the latter, who legally acquitted themselves toward it, when they had expiated their crimes; the state was powerless to provide for wants which, although sustained by those little deserving of pity, were not the less cruel.

Nothing was done in favor of those just released; often they could obtain no work, and naturally fell back into a repetition of their offense. A defective arrangement of affairs, most certainly! The very precautions taken to insure safety for the public, created a danger against it.

The question had never been rightly considered; attention had always been directed to the immediate good of the public, and the thought of doing anything for offenders against law had been lost sight of.

At the time in which the idea of coming to the aid of liberated convicts was conceived, it was felt that it would be imprudent to ask the government to take in hand the cause of criminals when so many victims of the Commune were living in wretchedness which it was impossible to alleviate. But by a contradiction which is only apparent, the first impulse came from the ministry of the interior. M. de Lamarque was chief of the bureau of direction of prisons and penitentiary establishments. No one was better qualified than he, through his office, to estimate the number of criminals who had put on the uniform of the National Guard during those mournful days between March 18 and May 28, 1871. He gave a cry of alarm [by publishing a little book entitled, "Modern Society and Convicts"]. In him the official and the philanthropist were joined. He believed that by long practice and training, the evil instincts of malefactors could be overcome. He asked if society did all its duty in punishing, if it should not also take an interest in

placing the liberated convict in a position to earn a living by his work, at the same time taking against him the precautions which his previous crimes justified.

This task of social preservation and individual elevation, which the state could not undertake, he thought might excite sympathy, and call forth assistance from many charitable souls. He himself began the work and undertook for adult prisoners that which had been done for young criminals: he organized a society whose object was to render them assistance. He welcomed to it criminals of all grades; of each he demanded only a fixed desire to re-enter a normal mode of life, by means of work and good conduct.

It is not to be thought that, from the very first, cases of deception were lacking. But more than once the founder had reason to be satisfied, in learning that he had saved unfortunate ones, and restored to society useful forces.

Not for an instant did M. de Lamarque think that his beneficent action could be exercised with like effect upon all convicts. He knew the world too well to have conceived such ambitious hopes; but he said that if he succeeded in snatching from crime and prison some poor man who had failed through despair, temptation, or weakness, he should not have lost his time or labor. He thought also that the sight of a criminal restored by his own effort, reformed by himself, would be a good example, and would help draw back into the right path those who had wandered from it rather from force of circumstances than from instinct.

In that strange multitude which prowls around society as wolves around a stable, M. de Lamarque thought it wrong to recognize only those evil beings who are guided by their passions, and who recoil before nothing in their endeavor to obtain by crime what they have not the disposition to seek by labor. That such men exist, and in considerable numbers, is true; but there are also many whom society classes in the same rank with them, who, cruel as it may seem to say, have become criminals under a pressure of circumstances so great as to make it almost a necessity.

It is from among this latter class, too, that, in large part, the numbers of old and hardened criminals are recruited. A man has committed, no matter under what circumstances, some petty crime, and is convicted. When he has served his time and is set at liberty, he has in his pocket a small sum of money which will not provide him with daily bread, nor allow time to seek a place to work. His position as a convict shuts all doors against him. Where can he go? He has no home. What will become of him? He has no money. Hunger is pressing, he steals again, and the prison reseizes what it had just released. Would it have done so if on the day of his liberation the unhappy man had found a helping hand, an asylum, and employment?

The category of delinquents whom it is easy to help is a numerous one. It is composed largely of weak individuals who have not been able to resist temptation, and once condemned to prison, their whole life is compromised unless some power like this *Société de patronage* intervenes to assist them. Often by such means they are placed back in the ranks of honest men.

This society, which was founded at Paris, November 25, 1871, was authorized by the prefect of the police, June 9, 1872;

and recognized as an establishment of public usefulness by a decree on November 4, 1875. After having been directed by M. de Lamarque until his death, then by M. Lefébure, who understood well how to carry on charitable works, it has to-day for president M. Bérenger, whom a marked aptitude for helping the unfortunate, and an extensive prison study have, as it were, delegated to this mission. The council of administration is in fact a family council, for the convicts can be likened to the younger members of a household, over whom it is necessary to watch and for whom it is necessary to provide. This watchful care is not forced upon any, but they protect by it those who wish to be helped.

At the beginning of the society, those actively engaged in it practiced with fervor visiting convicts in their cells, and showing them in perspective the protection which was awaiting them when they were set free. The result was unfavorable. In the magistrate, in the lawyer, in the voluntary visitor, and the would-be benefactor, the prisoners refused to see the man,—they recognized only the officer of justice. They put themselves on guard against them, and on leaving prison escaped from a protection which seemed to them a trammel on their liberty. It was feared for a time that the society would have to shut its doors, for so few came to knock for admittance.

The system of visiting was then abandoned; it was resolved to leave the criminals to themselves. The patrons were contented with simply causing it to be generally known that there was in Paris a society which had for its object the reclamation of criminals.

Alone, lost in silence, impelled to work for which perchance he is untrained, the convict thinks; he recalls his arrest, the alternatives of hope and fear during his trial, the conviction, the narrow cell, and the mournful solitude. How heavy the time was! Would it be necessary for him to pass again through all this anguish? How could he earn a living after he was liberated? What if it were true as some one had told him about this *Société de patronage*? It would cost nothing to try it, and good might come of it. Yes, try it he would.

One can scarcely imagine the great efforts the society makes to prevent its clients from falling into the second offense—that fatal second offense, which is as leprosy, and never lets go of those of whom it has taken possession, unless through a miracle—and miracles are not frequent. If the liberated man has a family where he can find an asylum and protection, it opens communication with its members. It often thus returns a prodigal son to the home from which his evil conduct had banished him. It spares no trouble in order to provide situations for those of its clients in whom it has full confidence. It remains in correspondence with all those who have accepted its tutelage, and encourages their perseverance. "Go on. Good courage," it says to them. "The old man is dead, guard carefully the new man. We

trust you to him, for we have faith in him." I have several letters from these liberated men; they are touching and written with a simplicity which gives hope for their future.

The society has every reason to be encouraged. The members seeking aid from it are considerable, and are steadily increasing. For the year 1885 they reached 1,241, of whom 1,143 were men and 98 were women.

In 1880, after having occupied small and inconvenient buildings, the society was installed in quarters built especially for it. This asylum is designed to furnish only a temporary retreat, is to be looked upon as a sort of hospital for the convalescent, and in no sense a resort for the indolent and indifferent. A gratuitous home is offered to those seeking its shelter for only twelve days. Those who wish can enter a regular apprenticeship and learn some trade. All are obliged to keep the regulations. At six in the morning they rise. After their ablutions and a light repast, the inmates are left free until noon, as it is during this time that opportunity is more frequently offered for obtaining employment. Then a substantial dinner is served. From noon until seven o'clock, they are kept at work in the building. At half past eight they retire; at nine all lights are extinguished. This is not imprisonment; nor is it liberty; it is an intermediate state which offers work, repose, and safety.

During the free morning hours the inmates are encouraged to go out and seek work, for it is a well established fact that men will sustain themselves longer in a position which they have provided for themselves, than in one which has been found for them.

Of the 1,143 men who sought aid of the society in the year 1885, the last year of which I am possessed of the official reports, 943 submitted themselves to the discipline of the asylum. All of these did not conduct themselves in the required manner; for I find that 44 were expelled for offenses against the regulations; 2 were arrested for former crimes; 112 left after spending the prescribed twelve days; 54 received a passport and means allowing them to return to their native country; 17 were reconciled to their families who welcomed them home; 32 entered military service; 27 by aid of the society were admitted into hospitals; 130 were placed in workshops or ship-yards; 40 pensioners remained at the end of the year; 485 left the asylum without making known the motive of their act. This last number is large, but it is not necessary to conjecture evil of all of them. I have been told that more than half found situations for themselves, and did not report to the society, perhaps through carelessness or ignorance, or in order to prevent being tracked there and thus having their past revealed. Of the 98 women, 12 have been sent into hospitals; 32 have found places to work; 22 left without any explanation; 8 were expelled; and at the end of the year 20 remained who served an apprenticeship.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE SUMMER.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—JULY, SECOND SUNDAY.

A fitting exercise for Special Sunday would be a study of the Bible expressions bearing upon the two leading sciences pursued by the circles during the year. These could be embodied in two papers, one upon the geology, and the other upon the astronomy, of the Bible; or several shorter papers might be presented, each treating upon a single feature of these subjects, such as, What the Bible says about rocks, and metals; about mountains, waters; about stars, etc. Or the time might be devoted to a lecture. A responsive reading

following directly after the opening exercises would add greatly to the interest and the impressiveness. The following references will help in arranging for one. If the verses which the circles may select cannot be printed, each member could write out a paper for himself:

RESPONSIVE READING.

GEOLOGY.

LEADER.
Genesis, 1. 1
Jeremiah, 10. 12
Job, 26. 7

CIRCLE.
Psalms, 102. 25
Isaiah, 48. 13
Hebrews, 3. 4

LOCAL CIRCLES.

LEADERS.	CIRCLE.
Isaiah, 40. 12.	Isaiah, 40. 22.
Proverbs, 30. 4.	Amos, 9. 6.
Job, 28. 9.	Job, 28. 10.
Job, 28. 24.	Job, 28. 25.
Job, 28. 26.	Job, 9. 5.
Job, 9. 6.	Psalms, 104. 32.
Isaiah, 64. 2.	Micah, 1. 4.
Job, 28. 5.	Job, 28. 6.
Job, 28. 1.	Job, 28. 2.
Genesis, 1. 3.	Genesis, 1. 6.
Genesis, 1. 9.	Genesis, 1. 11.
Genesis, 1. 21.	Genesis, 1. 25.
Genesis, 2. 7.	Jeremiah, 27. 5.

ASTRONOMY.

Genesis, 1. 16.	Psalms, 104. 19.
Ecclesiastes, 1. 5.	Psalms, 19. 6.
Psalms, 147. 4.	Amos, 5. 8.
Job, 26. 13.	Job, 38. 31.
Job, 38. 32.	Job, 9. 9.
Psalms, 19. 1.	Psalms, 19. 2.
Psalms, 8. 3.	Psalms, 8. 4.
Psalms, 148. 3.	Psalms, 97. 6.

INAUGURATION DAY AND ST. PAUL'S DAY.

(Celebrated as Class Day in Colleges.)

Music by the Orchestra.

1. Salutatory.
2. Class History.
3. Class Poem.
4. Oration.
5. Class Prophecy.
6. Presentation by the Seniors (the Pansies), to the Juniors (the Plymouth Rocks), and Reply.
7. Valedictory.

If preferred a tree-planting could be substituted for the

Music.

Music.

Music.

presentation. A sealed box containing copies of the exercises of the day and whatever other items of interest the class wishes, should be buried at the roots of the tree; to be exhumed and opened in ten or twenty-five years, or whenever the class shall agree. An address should be made just before placing the box in the earth.

COMMENCEMENT DAY—AUGUST, THIRD TUESDAY.

Commencements are such stereotyped occasions that there is very little scope for variety unless the term is made a misnomer. But after the usual exercises, consisting of orations and essays by the graduates and addressees by the presiding officer and others, the rest of the entertainment can be varied at will. A banquet prepared for the graduates by the three remaining classes would form a very pleasant feature of the day. Each class should provide one table which should be decorated with its own color and flowers; while the general decorations of the hall or grove should be of pansies in honor of graduates. Toasts, games, and music would fill out a complete program.

GARFIELD DAY—SEPTEMBER 19.

"He was a man to all the country dear."

1. Sketch—Garfield's Life.
2. Selection—Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Section 64. Music.
3. Paper—Garfield's Military Services.
4. Reading—Lowell's "Address on Garfield." Delivered in England, September 24, 1881. (Found in "Democracy and Other Addresses." By James Russell Lowell.) Music.
5. Paper—Possibilities of American Citizenship Exemplified in the Life of Garfield.
6. Description of the Statue of Garfield unveiled in Washington on May 12, 1887.
7. Table-Talk—President and Mrs. Garfield in the White House.

For further suggestions see *Suggestive Programs* in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, for July, 1886.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."—"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."—"Never Be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

1. OPENING DAY—October 1.
2. BRYANT DAY—November 3.
3. SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.
4. MILTON DAY—December 9.
5. COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
6. SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
7. FOUNDER'S DAY—February 23.
8. LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
9. SHAKSPEARE DAY—April 23.
10. ADDISON DAY—May 1.

NEW CIRCLES.

CANADA.—The regular course is being followed by OWEN SOUND Circle, and the programs of THE CHAUTAUQUAN are used. There are fourteen in the class.

MAINE.—KINGMAN has a circle of seven members, all of whom are doing the regular reading. Lectures on the different subjects have been given, and a profitable winter has been the result.

11. SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

12. SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

13. INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua.

14. ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of the dedication of St. Paul's Grove at Chautauqua.

15. COMMENCEMENT DAY—August, third Tuesday.

16. GARFIELD DAY—September 19.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A new circle in BOSTON is known as the Beacon, three of whose members are enrolled in the Class of '91.—NORTH ADAMS Greylock Circle organized in October, now numbers sixty-five members. At a recent meeting the president was surprised by the gift of a Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary", a token of appreciation for his help in the year just completed.

CONNECTICUT.—The Wicopesett Circle was entertained by

the Mystic Circle of MYSTIC BRIDGE, in April; about forty were present, and a very enjoyable program was rendered.

NEW YORK.—A new circle in BROOKLYN is called the Minerva; it has ten members and meets semi-monthly. —The Clonian Circle was formed in MIDDLETON last November. It enrolls the names of fifteen members, ten of whom are school-teachers. —A small circle has met at the parsonage of WATERLOO for a year, and it is hoped that some of the number that have not been regular members will take the entire reading next year, as all have been much interested.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Seven names are sent from PICTURE ROCKS. —TROY has a circle. —LEECHBURG is happy in possessing a circle of forty-five.

ALABAMA.—Sixteen girls in the Normal College at LIVINGSTON form the Young Chautauqua Circle.

MISSISSIPPI.—The LAUDERDALE Circle now numbers five, and all are enjoying their work.

TEXAS.—The PARIS Circle is increasing its membership list.

ILLINOIS.—Ten members of the STERLING Circle are working for the white seal. —A circle of eighteen was organized in PERRY last October under the name of the Shastid. The whole time of each meeting is given to the discussion of the lesson of the week. The favorite method of conducting the recitations is that of distributing questions on slips of paper, the answers being given orally.

IOWA.—The circle at LIVERMORE has sixteen members, some of whom are taking the White Seal Course.

KENTUCKY.—OWENTON is the home of the Bronté Circle.

—HENDERSON Circle 'holds Friday afternoon meetings at which the average attendance is fifteen; the pleasant hours pass only too rapidly in such delightful tasks.' —Very busy people form the GREENVILLE Circle, among whom are lawyers, judges, and college professors. The *Questions and Answers* have been made of good use, the members sometimes reciting in turn, and sometimes choosing sides.

MICHIGAN.—EATON RAPIDS sends nine names for the Class of '90. —CHESANING has a circle. —Gould Circle of KALAMAZOO was organized in February with fifteen members. —MINDEN CITY Circle began its work in April. —MT. CLEMENS and LAKE LINDEN report several readers, but no organized circles. —A Spare Minute Circle has several members in RAPID RIVER. —Fourteen are studying in HARTFORD. —OVID is the home of a Chautauqua Baptist Circle. —MANISTEE, SHERWOOD, CARSON CITY, TECUMSEH, and ELK RAPIDS are all completing a busy year.

WISCONSIN.—The Quitoche Circle of TWO RIVERS takes its name from an Indian chief of a tribe of Winnebagos whose wigwams once stood on the present site of the city. The circle has seventeen members who are now reviewing geology, and making occasional visits to the surrounding country in connection with the study. Great interest has been taken in the securing of geological specimens and relics of the Mound-Builders. One member has obtained from the numerous mounds in the vicinity over two hundred fifty arrow and spear points, both copper and flint, also two hundred different patterns of ancient pottery which show wonderful skill in design. Hopes are entertained of added forces in the coming year —POYNETTE C. L. S. C. adopted a constitution similar to the Alpha's of Quincy, Illinois, and meets once in two weeks in the afternoon. The president says, "We find not a moment's time for gossip." —A class of six in BLOOMFIELD has taken the name of Hawthorne, and is doing thorough work. All are trying to add the white seal to their diplomas.

MINNESOTA.—Summit Park Circle of MINNEAPOLIS has held meetings twice each month since its organization last fall. The membership is twelve.

KANSAS.—At Haskell Institute, two miles out of the city of LAWRENCE, two ladies, although their time is largely taken up with the Indian work, are pursuing the C. L. S. C. course. —Longfellow Literary League of MYERS VALLEY has met once a week since its organization in December, braving the blizzards for which Kansas is famous.

DAKOTA.—The secretary of Mimetai Circle, RONDEL, writes:—"Our band is composed of four earnest workers who have accomplished this year's reading up to present date. We are all busy housewives, two are also teachers, and the Chautauqua work is a pleasant change from our other duties. Some of us live two miles apart, but we meet weekly and devote two hours to the lesson. Ours is the first circle in this part of Dakota."

COLORADO.—Byrant Circle of ALMA is making up for tardiness in beginning, by holding meetings twice a week. Such ambition and perseverance deserve especial commendation.

CALIFORNIA.—Prometheus Circle was organized in AUSTIN in March, with nineteen members, all of whom are enjoying the studies.

AMONG THE CIRCLES.

MICRONESIA.—A letter from KUSAIE tells of a circle of three in that far-away island group where mail is received from the United States but once a year. Notwithstanding all the delays in obtaining books, examination papers, etc., for three years this brave little circle has studied, looking forward to graduating all its members.

HAWAII.—The secretary of Lei Chua Circle, HONOLULU, sends an interesting account of the year's work. She says: "Our members are hard-working and thoroughly in earnest. Our only trouble is that we have fallen somewhat behind in the class work as indicated by THE CHAUTAUQUAN, but we think by studying through the vacation months we may finish the course. Our plan has been to assign a subject to each member—this in addition to the regular reading—and at the following meeting a paper is read or a talk given on that subject. A union of the three circles in Honolulu took place one afternoon during our geological studies. Meeting at Oahu College we listened to an excellent lecture on rocks, by the president of the college. It was illustrated by specimens from his large and valuable collection. We had previously been favored with specimens at our weekly meetings. Another union meeting was held at a member's home. The program consisted of music, recitations, and two papers, one on the Yellowstone Park, the other on the wonderfully interesting volcano of Kilauea, on Hawaii. The gentlemen who favored us with these accounts had just returned from the places of which they spoke. The descriptions were supplemented with curious specimens of rocks and lava, as well as with maps, charts, and photographs. We have many friends of Chautauqua here, and hope to add to our membership another year."

CANADA.—Acadian Circle of YARMOUTH, has twenty-eight members. Fortnightly meetings are held, and yearly, a reunion with the Maple Leaf Circle of the same town.

MAINE.—The circle at PEMBROKE takes the name of Sunflower. —The circle at ROCKLAND reports "continued enjoyment of the taste of the Pierian spring." During the study of "Warren Hastings," a member who has spent several years in India gave an interesting history of India since Hastings' time, and exhibited the coins that are used in that country. —In the Dorionic Circle of BIDDEFORD a literary committee furnishes the programs. During the

winter the severe weather made a somewhat smaller attendance, although individual zeal remained unabated. Twenty-eight names are on the list.

VERMONT.—DERBY Circle has nearly completed its second year's work.

MASSACHUSETTS.—BOXFORD Pine Tree Circle has succeeded beyond all its expectations. But one meeting has been missed and that on account of a severe storm. The interest has been gratifying in the extreme. Members who joined on condition that no essays should be required of them, have afterward expressed their willingness to assist in that way as in all others. ——The circle which has been in existence in MILFORD since 1884 has eighteen members.

—There are thirty members in MELROSE Circle which is now doing its third year's work. The secretary writes: "Occasionally we have specialists speak to us upon subjects particularly interesting to Chautauquans, such as astronomy, electricity, and mineralogy. One delightful evening was spent with Professor Winchell. Our aim is to confine ourselves as closely as possible to our direct line of reading, using all the helps we can in this direction. We find it more social and agreeable in every way to hold our meetings at the homes of members instead of in any public place. Our programs consist of talks, quizzes, papers, music, and pronouncing and quotation matches. We have no rigid rules concerning members filling parts assigned them, yet nearly all accept readily. Two other circles in town are doing good work." —Alpha, also of MELROSE, has a membership of thirty. News items and questions from THE CHAUTAUQUAN are features of the programs. —Ten are taking the course in NEWBURYPORT. —The subjects for the evening of May 11, used by the Hurlbut Circle of EAST BOSTON were journalism and architecture. The following program was carried out:

Chautauqua Song.

Part I. Journalism.

- a. Each member is requested to clip from the daily or weekly press, (1) a picture, (2) a short historical sketch, (3) a short poem, (4) a pen-portrait of a representative person, (5) an item of local interest, (6) a humorous item. These are to be contributed for a scrap-book.
- b. Essay—The American Newspaper.
- c. Essay—The Illustrated Paper.
- d. Essay—Sketches of noted Journalists.

Intermission.

Part II. Architecture.

- a. Each member is requested to make and bring an off-hand sketch of some part of a building in East Boston, with its technical name attached.
- b. Reading—Tower-building. From Ruskin.
- c. Reading—Cathedral at Milan. From Mark Twain.
- d. Reading—The Coliseum. From E. A. Poe.
- e. Essay—Noted Architects.

Responses from the poets—Subject—May.

NEW YORK.—The circle organized but a few months ago in AFTON has continued to grow until it now has twenty-nine members. Its first public entertainment was on Longfellow Day, and was a grand success. ——In addition to the regular programs of the RIVERHEAD Circle, debates are often found interesting. There are thirty-seven members, and meetings are held weekly. ——The Iota of ORCHARD PARK reports a great revival of literary interest in the town as the result of the Chautauqua movement. A large society called the Query Club is the outgrowth. Requiring less of its members it has a larger attendance than the Iota, many finding time for both. ——Lew Wallace Circle meets weekly in BROOKLYN. It has twenty-seven members. ——The eighteen circles composing the Brooklyn Chautauqua

Assembly were well represented in the Nostrand Avenue church on the occasion of the lecture, "How Worlds are Made," delivered by Mr. Garrett P. Serviss. He dealt with the three phases of world-building—creative, existent, and future, and his descriptions were vivid and graphic. At the close of the lecture he was upon motion elected an honorary member of the Chautauqua Assembly of Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.—The interest in the WOODSTOWN Circle is increasing. A series of instructive lectures formed part of the winter's programs. The subject was plants and animals, commencing with each in the earliest ages and tracing them to the present time. ——Members of PATERSON Circle are much interested and are trying to enlist others in the cause.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Seaside Assembly Circle of PHILADELPHIA has delightful monthly meetings with carefully arranged programs. ——The WILLIAMSPORT Circle celebrated the completion of the course for 1886-7 by a concert given by the best musical talent of the town. The audience was large and received with enthusiasm each number of the fine program. The president and secretary were presented with testimonials of esteem by the circle. ——Of the nineteen members who joined the ELIZABETH Circle in 1883, only four have abandoned the work. The circle intends visiting Chautauqua in a body in August.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Bancrofts of WASHINGTON number twenty-four and meet every Thursday night from 7:30 to 10 o'clock. Much of the success achieved by this class is attributed to the punctuality of the officers, and the decision made at the beginning of the year that no outside attraction should interfere with the meetings or deprive them of their regular evenings. During the study of astronomy an evening was spent at the United States Naval Observatory and the telescope used, with explanations given by a distinguished professor.

GEORGIA.—A Circle of twenty meets monthly at the Lucy Cobb Institute in ATHENS. Different officers are elected for each evening.

FLORIDA.—De Leon Circle of BARTOW organized in January with fifteen members, and now has twenty-one. As the warm weather approaches, some of the number are seeking their northern homes, but all intend to continue their studies and to be ready to begin together the new year's work in October.

OHIO.—The Sr. PARIS Circle dates back to 1883, and has eighteen members. The programs are adapted from those in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. ——Longfellow Circle, NEW LONDON, reports a prosperous condition. Meetings are held weekly. ——C. L. S. C. students in OBERLIN have a rare opportunity for improvement afforded by lectures on the subjects of their studies, delivered by professors of Oberlin College before the Lowell Circle. ——The Circle at WADSWORTH is small but energetic, and has satisfactorily completed the year's work. ——MADISONVILLE Iota, at the close of the astronomical studies, reports a very pleasant meeting spent in star-gazing, at which the students acquitted themselves creditably in naming the planets and constellations. ——A reunion of the Chautauqua Circles of CINCINNATI and vicinity was held in May. Members of '87 are making plans for their trip to Chautauqua. Those who have fallen behind in their studies are working hard to be able to pass through the Golden Gates with their classmates.

INDIANA.—GREENFIELD Tironian is increasing in membership. ——UNION CITY Circle has more students than last year, and holds weekly meetings in which all take part.

ILLINOIS.—Circles at WARREN and RUSHVILLE report a profitable year's study.—LE ROY Circle reorganized in May for the coming year with an increased membership. All are taking the White Seal Course.

KENTUCKY.—A novel use of the *Test Questions* originated with GREENVILLE Circle. They are made the foundation of essays on the different subjects. The Classes of '88, '89, and '90 are represented in this circle, and all hope to graduate. ——MT. STERLING has no regular organization, but meetings are held every Saturday afternoon, and all who attend are pleased with the course. Prospects are bright for a large circle next year.——Robert Burns Wilson Circle of HOPKINSVILLE, mentioned in the last issue, has had three "open sessions", the occasions being lectures on astronomy and geology, and the celebration of Longfellow Day. Another memorial day is to be added in honor of the poet whose name the circle bears.

MINNESOTA.—The circle at WINDOM being a strong advocate of temperance has taken the name Willard Circle. Its motto is "Perseverance." During a winter of almost unparalleled severity, only one meeting has been omitted.

MISSOURI.—Busy circles are reported from KNOB NASTER and HALE.

IOWA.—Hawk Eye Arc, FAIRFIELD, held a delightful Easter service.——A membership of thirty is reported by HUMBOLDT Circle. The programs of THE CHAUTAUQUAN are followed as closely as circumstances allow. The critic holds office one month, at the close of which the report is read.——CLARION C. L. S. C. has six members.

KANSAS.—The Historic City Circle is the name of a flourishing class in LAWRENCE.

NEBRASKA.—LINCOLN Circle is making arrangements for headquarters at the Crete Assembly.

MICHIGAN.—FIFE LAKE Circle is increasing in membership and doing good work.

WISCONSIN.—The circle at EVANSVILLE was founded in 1882, and has now sixteen members. An informal meeting is held Wednesday afternoons for reviewing the study of the week, and Monday night of each week another meeting gives an opportunity for carrying out the programs of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Members of '87 are hoping to be at Chautauqua on Recognition Day.——MONTFORD Circle is prospering.

MINNESOTA.—All members of the ROCHESTER Circle received diplomas last year, and are now taking the Scarlet Seal Course.

CALIFORNIA.—The OAKLAND Circle is composed of ladies. The average attendance is twelve.——At a late Chautauqua reunion in SAN FRANCISCO an attractive program was presented, including among its essays one on the "Outline History of Chautauqua" and another on "Chautauqua Work of To-day throughout the World." A banquet followed, and each circle belonging to the union was toasted.

SHAKSPERE DAY.

There was a very general observation of Shakspere Day by the circles this year. Many of the programs were strikingly original in their numbers and arrangement. So many have been sent us that it is impossible for us to use them all in full; in consequence the novel and suggestive numbers have been selected for publication.

ESSAYS.

Among the subjects selected for essays, "Flowers of Shakspere," and "God in Shakspere," were on the program of the Antietam Circle of HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND. The Antietam Circle is in good spirits after a winter of close attention to work.——"Shakspere and his Times," "Story of the Tempest," "Shakspere's Contemporaries," and "Review of 'King John,'" were the suggestive subjects chosen

by RIVERSIDE, IOWA, C. L. S. C.——Members of YORK, NEBRASKA, Circle prepared papers on "Why we admire Shakspere," and on "Stratford-on-Avon." The plan for roll-call given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN was followed by the circle.——An address on the "Genius of Shakspere" was delivered before the Central Circle of ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, by Professor Gilmore of Rochester University. The Rev. J. E. Adams gave an interesting description of his method of studying Shakspere. He reads a play through ten or twelve times, each time with a different end in view, always making full notes, and finishing by writing an analysis of the principal characters. Vincent Circle of Rochester, also celebrated the day; a fine subject for a paper in their exercises was "The Influence of Shakspere's writings on the English Language."——A "Short Sketch of the Life of Shakspere," was a feature of the I. X. L. program, in NEWPORT, KENTUCKY. This circle has celebrated all the Memorial Days for this year.——Among the subjects on the LEBANON, MISSOURI, program were "Shakspere's Historical Dramas," and "The Life and Character of Henry VIII." A journey with Shakspere was a conversational exercise on the program.——In CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, a Shaksperean character sketch was drawn, the subject of which was to be guessed by the company.—

At FOX LAKE, WISCONSIN, "The Women of Shakspere" was the subject of an entertaining essay. This Fox Lake Circle was organized this year, and has at present a membership of sixteen earnest, enthusiastic workers.——The program at GENEVA, OHIO, was suggested by the play of "Hamlet." The roll-call was responded to by quotations from that play, and the essays and recitations had the following subjects: "Traditional Hamlet," "Manners and Customs referred to in 'Hamlet,'" "Hamlet's Soliloquy," "Marriage of Princes," "Address to Laertes," and "The King's Soliloquy."—Several were called upon in the SCHOOLCRAFT, MICHIGAN, Circle to mention a favorite passage or character from Shakspere to give with its history. A discussion was introduced on how can we best study Shakspere and what practical benefit is to be derived from such study.

MUSIC.

The music interspersed between the essays of Whittier Circle program, at PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, were The Page's Song—"It was a lover and his lass," from "As You Like It"; Ariel's Song—"Where the bee sucks there lurk I," from "Tempest"; and Oberon to Puck—"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows," from "Midsummer Night's Dream." The last-named song appeared on several other programs.

ROLL-CALL.

Clover Leaf Club, KENWOOD, CHICAGO, expected its members to answer the roll-call by a quotation from a favorite character of Shakspere, and to tell why it was a favorite. The entire program was suggestive, we give it in full.

SHAKSPERE NIGHT.

1. Roll-Call—Quotations from a favorite character of Shakspere. Why favorite?
2. Paper—Shakspere and his plays.
3. Conversation—Authorship of the plays.
4. "As You Like It"—Account of the play; readings from it; discussion of its characters.
5. Music—"Midsummer Night's Dream."

Each one will take to the place of meeting a copy of Shakspere, and one is to note especially the humor of the play, and the best examples of it, another Shakspere's management of Orlando's and Rosalind's love affairs.

—Another excellent roll-call exercise was carried out at

CATAWISSA, PENNSYLVANIA. The secretary called the names of Shakspere's plays, having previously assigned one to each member, and the response was a quotation from that play.

GAMES.

"Traveling with Shakspere" as directed in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April was the favorite recreation of the evening in several circles. "Some revels" followed the regular program in the PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, Circle, each member representing a Shaksperean character. Among the guests were Hamlet, the Ghost, Ophelia, King Henry V., Katherine, Alice, the Duke, Antonio, Bassanio, Portia, Gratiato, Shylock, Jessica, Touchstone, Desdemona, Rosalind, and many more. The program was as follows:—

PART I.

Roll-Call—Each member responding with a quotation from the character represented.

Life of Shakspere—Each member is requested to state some fact in the life of the poet.

The Story of Hamlet in five minutes.

Reading—From "Hamlet": Act I., Scenes 4 and 5.

The Story of Henry V.

Reading—From "Henry V.": Act V., Scene 2.

PART II.

Life of Shakspere—From Internal Evidence.

The Story of the "Merchant of Venice."

Reading—From the "Merchant of Venice": Act III., Scene 1. "Some Revels."

An instructive game was devised by the Avonians of SEDAN, KANSAS. Those taking part seat themselves in a circle. Number one asks of his right-hand neighbor, "How are you?" He answers by an appropriate quotation from Shakspere, and asks the same question of the next; thus each question goes the rounds. Answers were given in the same way to the following:—"Who are you?" "Where are you from?" "Where are you going?" "What are you doing?" "Give me your thought," "Shall we say good-bye?" They also tried the game "Character Descriptions." Each member writes a name on a slip of paper, dropping it into a hat. A second set of slips is prepared from Shaksperean extracts descriptive of character and personal appearance. One of each set is then drawn, and read aloud. Some very ludicrous combinations are often the result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The reception committee of Olive Circle of KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, presented each guest with a bouquet tied with olive ribbon; he was then escorted through the parlors to make his bow to the portrait of Shakspere. At roll-call each member responded by giving a brief outline of, and several quotations from, some play of the great writer. The following plays were outlined: "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Richard III.," "Taming of the Shrew," "Othello," "Measure for Measure," "As You Like It," "Love's Labor Lost," "King Lear," and "Merchant of Venice." The evening was one of the most delightful the circle has enjoyed.—Richardson Circle, SEDALIA, MISSOURI, has twenty-five members and as each was privileged to invite two friends, a goodly company assembled to enjoy the program which was modeled after the one given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Refreshments were served at the close. Some of the guests were so well pleased that they promised to take up the course another year.

The PRINCETON, ILLINOIS, Chautauquans celebrated by a banquet. These toasts were responded to: "Literary Appetite," "Our Boys," "Our Girls," "If," and "The Influence of Chautauqua."

In the business meeting preceding the program at WASH-

INGTON, IOWA, thirteen shares were taken in the class building.

A tableau of the witch scene in "Macbeth" was on the program at PORT CLINTON, OHIO. This circle has had a very profitable year. The class numbers twenty-two.

In ORLANDO, FLORIDA, the circle observed the day by a social gathering, each member inviting one or more guests. The program consisted of essays on Shakspere's plays, music, and games. Eight young ladies presented in costume the court scene from "Merchant of Venice."

"Shakspere's Mother," a recitation, was given before the Aryan Circle of HOPE VALLEY, RHODE ISLAND. Among the essay subjects on the program were "Character of Shakspere's Women," and "The Drama in the Time of Shakspere."

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, Circle enjoyed the character representation of the wooing of Henry V.

COLUMBUS, PENNSYLVANIA, Circle celebrated by planting five trees in front of the Methodist church. One tree was named for the pastor, another, for his wife, and the others, for the classes represented in the circle.

The circle of ladies in MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, has celebrated all the Memorial Days of the year, each in a different manner. For Shakspere a literary program, part of the numbers of which were unknown to the circle until presented, was arranged. A member of this circle writing of her experience in the C. L. S. C. says: "I never so enjoyed reading before. Though a graduate of a college I never appreciated things as I do now with my mature sense and judgment."

The West End Chautauqua Circle of LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, after carrying out substantially the program for the day suggested by THE CHAUTAUQUAN, sat down to a Shakspere banquet. Each menu card bore an apt quotation such as "Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both!" "But though my cates be mean, take them in good part," etc. The quotations were read aloud after which the hostess summoned "the two Dromios" who appeared in costume and served by their quotations and antics to make the time merry to the diners.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Our foreign budget brings an inquiry from a lady in Victoria, Australia, who asks for admittance into the Circle. She may prove the first Australian recruit for the Class of '91, as time and distance will probably make it impracticable for her to join the '90's.

Three students from central India report the safe arrival of THE CHAUTAUQUAN and their determination to make good use of the next few months, that they may not be behind next year.

A letter of great interest from an Armenian girl in Turkey in Asia tells of her life in that country and her enthusiasm in C. L. S. C. work since it was brought to her notice by a graduate of '85 who is laboring in that mission field. She writes, "I find the reading most delightful. I never thought before that I could have found so much time in my busy life to read, but now I find that it is quite possible. I have finished all the reading for this year except two books, and I intend to read the garnet seal books also. I am a member of the Class of '90 and would very much like to go to Chautauqua to graduate but I do not suppose it will be possible."

Two members of '90 we learn have started "on their five months' voyage around the Horn with C. L. S. C. as company, pleasure, and pastime." May success and prosperity attend their journey.

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK.

In this list of Summer Assemblies we place Chautauqua first, as the model upon which the long train of followers have been formed. Her work for 1887 has already been partially outlined in the May and June issues of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, and in the present issue we print the Detailed Daily Program. The meetings will begin July 2 and continue until August 28. They may be divided into the Popular Program, the C. L. S. C. work, Church Congress, Summer Session of the College of Liberal Arts, Summer Classes, Teachers' Retreat, Institute of Music, Missionary Institute, Assembly, and Afterweek.

The program is given in full in another part of this impression and needs no comment.

The C. L. S. C. work will be conducted through the same exercises as in other years. Round Tables under the direction of the Chancellor and Principal and other prominent leaders in this important branch of the work, will meet frequently. Vesper Services will be held at regular intervals. Early in August the secretary of the C. L. S. C. will open an office on the grounds where information concerning the work can be obtained. The Union Class Building will furnish delightful Headquarters for the classes of '86, '87, '88, '89, and '90. The Post-graduates will also have meeting places where business can be transacted and social intercourse enjoyed. A very large number of Pansies will take their diplomas here this year, and extensive preparations have been made to have the Commencement exercises enjoyable. On Sunday, August 14, Chancellor Vincent will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon, and on Wednesday, August 18, Recognition Day will be observed with elaborate exercises, including a procession of the C. L. S. C., the entrance of the Class of '87 through the Golden Gate and Arches to the Hall, an oration before the graduates, the distribution of diplomas, and a reception in the evening at the Hotel Atheneum.

The Church Congress for the benefit of ministers will meet from July 2 to July 9. Its exercises will be very attractive to thoughtful and progressive ministers. Among the attractions of this congress will be a series of four lectures on "Extemporaneous Speaking" by Dr. J. M. Buckley, and a series of addresses on Timely Topics by the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.

The scheme for the session of the College of Liberal Arts shows that the summer school will fully equal in its faculty, range of studies, and in its lecture courses any similar school in the country. Dr. William R. Harper of Yale University is the principal of the college. His associates include the names of thirty-five of the foremost educators of the country. The school will begin its session July 9, in the handsome and new building erected this season at Chautauqua for its accommodation. This building stands on a site commanding a wide view of the lake. It is of Moorish design, 160 feet in length by 30 feet in width, two stories high in the wings, three stories in the center, and will be completely furnished for school purposes, with black-boards, pianos, grates, library, offices, and a commodious hall.

Thoroughly educated and experienced teachers are provided for the Special Classes; among these classes are rhetoric, elocution, clay modeling, phonography, drawing, kindergarten work, chemistry, microscopy, art, needle-work, penmanship, book-keeping, the stenograph, type-

writing, china painting, wood-carving, and photography.

The Teachers' Retreat continues from July 9 to 20. Its faculty consists of Chancellor Vincent; Dr. J. W. Dickinson, State Superintendent of Schools for Massachusetts; Prof. Arthur C. Boyden of Bridgewater Normal School, Massachusetts; and G. I. Aldrich, Superintendent of Schools, Quincy, Massachusetts; and many professors in the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts. In the three weeks' meeting, lectures, illustrative exercises, biographical studies, scientific experiments, etc., are combined with recreative delights.

The musical work at Chautauqua in 1887 will be unusually thorough, and has been organized as follows:—

I. Department of Musical Literature. Lectures on Musical Art, Biography, and History, supplemented by the performance of appropriate works of the great masters.

II. Department of Instrumental Music. A thorough and systematic course of study, with teachers of the highest excellence, under the direction of Mr. I. V. Flagler. In this department will be taught in a thorough and comprehensive manner, the Pipe Organ, Piano-Forte, Violin, and other instruments, Musical Theory, Composition, and Harmony.

III. Department of Voice Culture. Sight Singing, Theory and Harmony in Classes. The art of conducting, and the interpretation of advanced musical works, under the direction of W. F. Sherwin of Boston.

IV. Department of Public School Music. Summer session of the National Normal Music School of Boston.

The Missionary Institute lasts from July 30 to August 2. During these days missionary topics are discussed by men and women prominent in the missionary work (home and foreign). There are conferences, lectures, and platform meetings.

During the session of the Assembly proper, from August 2-23, Sunday-school normal work of a most thorough character is done under experienced and enthusiastic instructors. Children's classes are held daily. Lectures of the highest grade and concerts of rare excellence supplement thorough work in the class rooms.

The Afterweek, a feature of the Chautauqua meetings introduced last year, extends from August 23 to 30. An attractive program of lectures, entertainments, and concerts is provided for those who wish a quiet, restful week.

ACTON PARK, INDIANA.

Eleven miles south-east of Indianapolis are the grounds of the Acton Park Assembly. Easy access to the Park is obtained from all points over the C. I. St. L., & C. R. R. The people of south-eastern Indiana support this Assembly and are very successful in their efforts to make its sessions useful, pleasant, and attractive. For the present year the date of opening will be July 27, of closing, August 17. Colonel Will Cumbuck will preside over the session.

In the department of C. L. S. C. work plans are making to do exceptionally fine things. The work for the C. L. S. C. will be superintended by Mr. J. F. McKee, assisted by Mr. J. C. Pulse. Members may expect Round Tables, special lectures, Vesper Services, class meetings, and all the other delightful gatherings peculiar to the fraternity. Recognition Day comes on August 4. Addresses are to be given in the morning by Wallace Bruce, Jahu De Witt Miller, and Chancellor C. N. Sims. In the afternoon there will be a song

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES.

service, platform meetings, and presentation of diplomas. In the evening the camp-fire service, after which will be given a general reception to all members and friends of the C. L. S. C.

The popular exercises of lectures and music will include much well-known Assembly talent. Colonel Cumback has secured several of the ablest speakers of the day for the platform. The Sunday-school Normal work and all special classes are provided with excellent instructors.

BAY VIEW, MICHIGAN.

The grounds devoted to the Bay View Assembly lie on Little Traverse Bay in northern Michigan and are reached by the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad. The place is famous for its invigorating climate, cool temperature, breezes, and healthfulness. The accommodations for guests are excellent. Some two hundred cottages are on the grounds and a beautiful Chautauqua college and spacious amphitheater are to be erected this year. The Assembly is in charge of Mr. J. M. Hall, of Flint, Michigan, and holds its session from July 27-August 11.

The loyalty of the Michigan members of the C. L. S. C. is a sufficient guarantee that class work will be carried on with energy and spirit. The provisions for C. L. S. C. work are very similar to those at other assemblies. Recognition Day will be observed August 10.

The platform will be furnished with concerts, lectures, readings, and entertainments, by such speakers and organizations as the Rev. A. A. Willits, Colonel Homer B. Sprague, the Rev. A. T. Pierson, Wallace Bruce, the Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller, H. H. Ragan, Dean Alfred A. Wright, President G. F. Hunting, Miss Matilda H. Ross, the Hon. G. R. Horr, Prof. J. L. Shearer, Mrs. Angie F. Newman, the Rev. K. B. Tupper, Prof. Samuel Dickie, Peter Von Finklestein, the Rev. E. B. Fairfield, Schubert Quartet, and Petoskey Cornet Band.

Bay View provides nine departments of special work this year, all furnished with able instructors; these departments are: Michigan Teachers' Institute; Ministers' Institute and School of New Testament Greek; Missionary Congress; School of Art; School of Music; School of Elocution; Cooking School; Sunday-school Normal; and Children's Meetings.

ISLAND PARK, INDIANA.

The Island Park Assembly will hold its ninth annual session from July 26 to August 8. It is located on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, at Rome City, northern Indiana. The Island on which this summer city lies is in close connection with the town, giving the advantages of both city and country life. The Assembly is under the direction of Dr. A. H. Gillet of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thursday, July 28, has been set apart as Recognition Day, and no pains will be spared to make it one of the most attractive in the list of red-letter days. The C. L. S. C. is a prominent feature of this Assembly. Headquarters are established where classmates meet for conversation and social enjoyment. Daily Round Tables also are held.

The Assembly lecture course includes the names of the Rev. Sam P. Jones, Miss Lydia Von Finklestein, Prof. Frank Beard, the Rev. W. L. Davidson, Will Carleton, Dr. D. H. Miller, and George S. Hickey. Special attractions are the Schubert Quartet, the Rogers Goshen Band, the Stewart Concert Co., the art loan exhibition, brilliant stereopticon entertainments, illuminations, electric lights, processions, and music on the lake.

Other departments provided are the Sunday-school Normal work, A Ministers' Institute, Schools of Music, Art, and Elocution, Kindergarten, and Kindergarten Normal.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Woodland Park, Lexington, is the site of the first Kentucky Assembly. The session begins June 28 and closes July 8. The President of the Association is the Rev. E. H. Pearce, of Danville, Kentucky; the Superintendent of Instruction, Prof. W. D. McClintock of Richmond, Kentucky, Professor of English in the Chautauqua University. The location chosen is most charming and the management has arranged that satisfactory accommodations can be provided in tents in the Park, or at the hotels of the city.

The Kentucky Assembly will be a convenient point for members of the class of '87 who cannot receive their diplomas at Chautauqua. Recognition Services will be held on July 7.

Lectures and entertainments will be the popular features. There will be lectures on literature, science, public questions, and popular themes. There will be humorous talks and readings. A speciality will be made of evening entertainments with stereopticon views of our own and other lands.

The departments of Assembly work will include the usual Sunday-school Normal; music under the direction of Prof. C. C. Case; a Missionary Institute; and a Teachers' Normal Institute in which it is hoped that by giving the philosophy and methods of teaching, by combining this with delightful recreations, and all in connection with helpful lectures and entertainments, the vacation will be utilized so that teachers will be spared hard study and yet greatly benefited in their profession. A large number of special days will be observed.

BLUFF PARK, IOWA.

On a high bluff of the Mississippi, just above the town of Montrose, is located the Assembly of Bluff Park. The river at this point is a mile and a half in width; on its eastern bank opposite to the Assembly grounds is historic Nauvoo, "City of the Saints," built by Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. The country around is of great beauty and fertility. The grounds are reached by the C. B. & I. R. R., or by the Mississippi steamers. The Assembly which this year holds its session from July 19-29, has as its President the Rev. T. E. Corkhill, of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The management has wisely provided for daily C. L. S. C. work, a Round Table meeting each day at 5 o'clock. Recognition Day is set for July 26. This day is designed for a reunion of all the many readers in that vicinity, and will be celebrated with the usual exercises of speeches, songs, processions, and camp-fire.

Two hours of each day are given to public, popular exercises, concerts, or lectures. Many of these public meetings are devoted to special subjects; thus, there will be G. A. R. Day, Y. M. C. A. Day, College Day, and Young Peoples' Day, and after the Assembly closes, a series of Press Days and Temperance and Missionary Days.

The Normal work under the direction of Dr. J. C. W. Coxe, of Washington, Iowa, is one of the strongest features of Bluff Park work. The plans of the Chautauqua Normal Union have been adopted and three normal classes will meet each day.

GLENN PARK, COLORADO.

Colorado is to have a Chautauqua Assembly. A delightful park has been secured and fitted up, located on the Divide, about fifty miles south of Denver, and within half a mile of Palmer Lake on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. The Park is immediately at the foot of the Rocky Mountain range, and is sheltered at the rear by a towering

cliff, two thousand feet high, and on two sides by small spurs of the range. Streets, parks, reservoirs, drives, walks, and lookout points have been arranged by a skillful landscape engineer. A number of cottages have been built, and also an auditorium. The exercises of the Assembly will be under the direction of the Rev. B. T. Vincent, of Philadelphia. The Hon. R. H. Gilmore is President of the Association. The Assembly will be held from July 4 to 14.

A fine course of lectures has been arranged for, to be given at the usual lecture hours. Entertaining exercises in the way of stereopticon exhibitions, elocutionary readings, etc., will characterize the occasion, and full opportunity will be given for healthful and appropriate recreation.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will have a large part of the attention of the Assembly. Round Tables will be held daily, and the other interesting exercises which promote the important department of popular reading and study. A Recognition Service is to be held Saturday, July 9, at which members of the Class of '87 will be graduated, passing through the arch, and receiving their diplomas.

Daily lessons will be given in the usual Normal class themes, primary teachers' work, and other departments of church activity. Boys and girls' meetings will be held also.

Travelers who are anticipating a visit to the West this summer, will find it agreeable and profitable to arrange that this week may be spent at this delightful spot. Monument Park, Manitou-Springs, and the "Garden of the Gods," are all within easy reach by railroad from this Park, and all the delights of camping and mountain climbing can be enjoyed at and from this point.

CRETE, NEBRASKA.

This Assembly is located at Crete, twenty miles west of Lincoln. The Rev. A. E. Dunning is Superintendent of Instruction. The session this year extends from June 29 to July 9.

A spacious tent by the river bank will be provided for headquarters for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. The Lincoln Circle will extend a cordial welcome there to all Chautauquans. Prof. Holmes will give daily lectures on English Literature. Prof. Homer B. Sprague will lecture on Milton and Shakspere. Recognition Day will be Thursday, July 7.

The best and fullest program ever presented is provided for this season, and there are abundant indications that the attendance will far surpass that of any previous season. Among the speakers already secured are Frank Beard, Gen. Morrow and Gen. John A. Corwin on National Day, Dr. J. T. Duryea, the Hon. G. W. Bain, J. M. Woolworth, Esq., Dr. Geo. F. Pentecost, and many more.

The best facilities in the country for training Sunday-school teachers will be provided. Chautauqua University will send its choicest teachers to this department: Prof. A. A. Wright, Dean of the School of Theology, Prof. R. S. Holmes, Registrar of the University, and the Rev. A. E. Dunning, Principal of the Normal Union. Recognition Day will be Friday, July 8. Daily classes for children, and also for training temperance workers will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Daily classes in music will be held by Prof. W. F. Sherwin. The Lawyers' Association of Nebraska will erect a building at Crete this summer and a day will be set apart for them. The Nebraska Press Association is arranging to do the same.

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EAST EPPING, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Hedding Assembly at East Epping, New Hampshire, begins August 15 and closes the 22nd. The Assembly grounds are located on the line of the Concord and Portsmouth railroad, fifteen miles from the sea. A Methodist camp ground had been here for more than twenty years. A Chautauqua Assembly was held last year for the first time with such success that it will be repeated this summer. A large skating rink, capable of seating nearly two thousand persons, has been purchased, and is to be converted into a Chautauqua hall. There are on the grounds about two hundred cottages. Nearly every one of these is occupied during the summer months, so that the regular inhabitants of the place make a good audience.

The C. L. S. C. work done at East Epping last year attracted many people to this work for the first time. The probability is that during the coming session still more extended plans will be carried out. On Recognition Day, August 18, the Rev. E. E. Hale is expected to deliver the oration.

Among the lecturers for this session are Prof. Thomas H. Rush of Bates College, Maine; the Rev. D. C. Knowles, D. D.; the Rev. M. D. Buell, S. T. D.; Prof. B. F. Hayes, Lewiston, Maine; the Rev. John Malvern of Lynn, Massachusetts; the Hon. H. W. Blair; the Hon. J. W. Patterson; the Rev. N. G. Clark; and Prof. L. T. Townsend. The Rev. J. H. Haines is the musical director.

The Normal work will be that usually carried out by the Assemblies. It will be under the direction of the Rev. J. M. Danell and the Rev. O. S. Baketel.

FRYEBURG, MAINE.

The grounds of the Northern N. E. Assembly are at Fryeburg, Maine, on the Saco River. The region around is full of interest, lying at the gateway of the White Mountains. The Assembly holds its session from July 21 to August 3, and is under the leadership of the Rev. G. D. Lindsay of Auburn, Maine.

Fryeburg is one of the Assemblies fortunate enough to secure Chancellor Vincent to conduct the exercises of Recognition Day. He will deliver the address and confer the diplomas. The date set for these exercises is July 26. The C. L. S. C. will receive special attention in Round Tables and Vesper Services.

The following speakers are to address the Assembly: Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Geo. R. Stone, B. A., LL. B., the Rev. O. P. Gifford, the Rev. Robert Nourse, the Rev. D. C. Knowles, D. D., Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. F. H. Allen, the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., ex-President of Harvard College, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning, Principal of the Assembly Normal Union, the Rev. Theodore Girish, the famous Gettysburg lecturer, Prof. Franklin C. Robinson of Bowdoin College, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, the Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., ex-minister to Sweden, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, M. C. On National Day Governor Bodwell is to preside.

The Rev. A. T. Dunn, A. M., and the Rev. W. F. Berry, A. M., are to have charge of the Normal work. Prof. Morse of Kent's Hill Seminary and Female College, is to be musical director.

ISLAND HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY.

Off the eastern coast of New Jersey lies the point selected for the Chautauqua Association and Assembly of Island Heights. The President of the Association is the Rev. J. S. Parker, of Beverly, New Jersey. The session arranged for 1887 extends over ten days, from July 23 to August 1.

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES.

The graduates in the Class of '85 received diplomas at Island Heights last year, and it has been arranged to give July 28th of the coming session to Recognition Services.

The lecturers of the session will include the Rev. John B. Haines, the Rev. John Handley, the Rev. G. H. Franklin, the Rev. John Pittenger, the Rev. Geo. B. Wright, Joseph English, and others. Much attention is given at Island Heights to the Sunday-school Normal work.

KEY EAST BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

The Seaside Assembly is located at Key East Beach, New Jersey, and holds its session this year from August 1 to 14. The general conductor is Dr. C. R. Blackall, of Philadelphia. It differs from most of the other Assemblies in that all of the instruction as well as the lectures and entertainments are free. Expenses are provided for by shareholders and by contributions made during the Assembly.

Special attention will be given to the C. L. S. C. work. Recognition Day comes on Friday, August 12, when an oration will be delivered by Counselor Lyman Abbott, D.D. The usual exercises at Chautauqua will be the order of the day. C. L. S. C. Round Tables or Vesper Services will be held each day.

A partial list of the speakers engaged include the names of the Rev. Fred B. Pullan, Robert J. Burdette, P. S. Henson, D. D., Prof. D. Batchellor, Von Boyle, Prof. Enoch Perrine, H. L. Wayland, D.D., Mr. J. H. Littlefield, Mr. J. H. Stearns, Mr. Edward Carswell, and Prof. J. C. Price.

The classes will be as follows: Bible Normal, Sunday-school Normal, Primary Teachers' Normal, Model Kindergarten, Freebel's Gifts and Plays, Object Drawing, English Literature, German Literature, Elocution, Botany, Music, including Junior and Advanced Harmony, and Chorus Drill, each of which will be under competent instructors.

LAKESIDE, OHIO.

The much-needed railroad connection with Lakeside has been supplied in the past year in the Lakeside and Marblehead R. R., so that hereafter this pleasant resort can be reached direct by rail. Lakeside during the summer of 1887 is to have a Summer Science School beginning June 27 and lasting four weeks, a Sunday-school Encampment, an Inter-Denominational Missionary Conference, and English and German Camp Meetings. The encampment after the Chautauqua plan is under the supervision of the Rev. B. T. Vincent. It opens July 19 and closes August 1.

The Recognition Day for the C. L. S. C. is set for Wednesday, July 27, and will be, as it has always been, a great day. There will be a procession, a feature of which, peculiar to Lakeside, is the weaving of the class colors. The services will consist of responsive readings, singing by the Schuberts and choir, the prescribed program, oration by the Rev. R. B. Pope, D. D., recognition of the Class of '87 by Superintendent B. T. Vincent, followed by the distribution of diplomas. Daily Round Tables characterize the entire session.

The encampment program is rich in lectures and entertainments. On the list are the names of the Rev. J. M. Buckley, Prof. E. T. Nelson, Prof. W. M. R. French, Miss Von Finkelstein, the Rev. Sam P. Jones, Jahu De Witt Miller, Mr. C. E. Bolton, Mr. George W. Cable, the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, Will Carleton, Prof. R. L. Cumnock, and Miss Mary Allen West.

The special Assembly work will consist of Normal classes, devotional meetings, primary teachers' meetings, and boys and girls' meetings.

LONG PINE, NEBRASKA.

The latest Assembly announcement comes from Nebraska. In the northern part of the state on a branch of the Union Pacific R. R., Long Pine has been selected for an Assembly ground. The session will continue this year from July 21 to August 1. The Rev. George W. Martin of Long Pine is President of the Association. No particulars of the work have been received.

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE.

The grounds of the Monteagle Sunday-school Assembly are on the top of Cumberland Mountain one hundred two miles from Nashville, Tenn., and reached by a branch of the N. C. & St. L. R. R. The fifth session of the Assembly will be held from July 6 to September 7. The President of the Association is R. B. Reppard of Savannah, Ga.

During the past year the interest in the C. L. S. C. has been wonderfully aroused in the South and the membership largely increased. Monteagle is an important Southern headquarters of this movement. All its interests are fully recognized, and due attention paid to the observance of the meetings peculiar to the Circle. There will be Round Tables, Camp Fires, and Vesper Services. July 29 is C. L. S. C. Day, when the annual address will be delivered by one of the Counselors, and the graduating exercises held. Last year five graduates received their diplomas here, and it is hoped the number will be increased many times this year.

The speakers for the program include Dr. A. J. Battle, Dr. D. M. Harris, Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, Miss Clara Conway, Dr. A. D. Mayo, Dr. William M. Baskerville, Counselor J. H. Carlisle, George W. Cable, Frank Beard, Miss Lydia Von Finkelstein, Prof. C. E. Bolton, the Rev. W. G. Milburn, the Hon. A. H. Colquitt, the Hon. G. W. Bain, Miss Frances E. Willard, Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, and many more.

An Educational Week, Sunday-school Congress, Sunday-school Normal, Children's Meetings, Temperance Week, and many musical attractions deserve special mention, in the Monteagle plan.

The Summer Schools here are unusually broad in their scope and strong in the instructors. Some nineteen different schools will be organized at Monteagle for the coming session. The training of teachers is the primary object, and to enable many to take advantage of the opportunities offered, a number of cottages have been erected for the exclusive use of teachers, rent free.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Through the courtesy of the Mountain Grove Camp-meeting Association of Berwick, Pa., the Chautauquans of that vicinity hold a Chautauqua Day on the grounds of the Association. Last year fifteen graduates took their diplomas at this point. August 3 will be the date of the coming Recognition Services. It is hoped to secure one of the Counselors to deliver the morning oration; addresses will be made by several prominent speakers in the afternoon; and a Round Table will occupy the evening hour.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MARYLAND.

The Chautauqua of the Alleghanies is located on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., a few hours' ride from Washington and Baltimore or from Wheeling and Pittsburgh. It includes eight hundred acres of beautiful woodland in the heart of the glade country midway between the celebrated resorts of Deer Park and Oakland, on the mountain's summit. There is an exhilarating atmosphere and during the hot months a series of perfect days.

The seventh session of the Assembly will be held August 2 to 12 inclusive. Excursion tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at all the offices of the B. & O. R. R. and its branches, good from July 30 to August 15 inclusive.

The C. L. S. C. department will be conducted by the Rev. Hiles C. Pardoe, of Harrisburg, Pa. Recognition Day will be Tuesday, August 9. Members of the Class of '87 residing in southern Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia will be furnished, thus, an opportunity of publicly receiving their diplomas. There will be a social reunion of the C. L. S. C. Classes on Friday, August 5, and Round Table exercises on Saturday and the Monday following. Also a Camp Fire on Tuesday evening. The Normal Department, School of Languages, Art Classes, Kindergarten, Amateur Photography, etc., will be in charge of competent instructors. Able lecturers have been engaged for the season.

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.

The Summer School of Science at Pacific Grove, Monterey, California, will open this season on July 5 and continue until July 15.

Pacific Coast C. L. S. C.'s have had a prosperous year and large accessions to their numbers, so that Monterey will be more distinctively this summer than ever a C. L. S. C. headquarters. Every opportunity for encouraging the readers and winning new members will be improved by the Association. July 15 will be observed as Recognition Day.

Two popular lectures are delivered each morning at Monterey and one each evening. Among the speakers are the Rev. H. C. Minton, Dr. G. L. Spining, the Rev. S. Brown, Judge M. Myrick, W. C. Bartlett, Dr. F. F. Jewell, Dr. J. K. McLean, Dr. J. H. Wythe, Dr. C. C. Stratton, Miss L. M. Washburn, and Miss L. D. Hamlin.

The classes of the school include botany, geology, zoölogy, conchology, music, modern languages, and Normal work. A musical convention will be a feature of the second week of the session.

NIAGARA ASSEMBLY, CANADA.

This youngest child of the Chautauqua family will hold its first series of meetings July 23 to August 1. The grounds of the Assembly are situated on the shore of Lake Ontario at the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, the terminus of the Niagara Division of the M. C. railway. The situation is delightful, and the steamer communication with Toronto (thirty miles distant) is first-class in every respect.

The first C. L. S. C. Recognition Day ever held in Canada will be July 28, with Chancellor Vincent as chief orator. All Canadian Pansies are cordially invited to come to Niagara for graduation. Those who desire, can also pass through the Arches at Chautauqua.

Arrangements for educational work are in the hands of Mr. James L. Hughes, Public School Inspector of Toronto. They embrace lectures and classes in Sunday-school Normal work, Kindergarten, Elocution, Vocal Music, Botany, Calisthenics. To this work the forenoons will be exclusively devoted.

For the more popular part of the program there will be lectures by such men as Chancellor J. H. Vincent, the Rev. H. Johnston, B. D., Sau Ah-Brah, Jahu De Witt Miller, Dr. W. H. Withrow, Dr. B. D. Thomas, Canada's cartoonist, and others.

Mr. Louis C. Peake, 27 Isabella St., Toronto, the Managing Director, will be happy to furnish all needed information. Send to him for plan of the grounds or detailed program of the Assembly.

OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY.

The Assembly at Ocean Grove will be held from July 9 to 20, with all the usual departments of Sunday-school Normal work. C. L. S. C. headquarters will be open on the grounds where all members will be welcome. The Assembly will be closed by the Recognition Day Services on July 20 when the following program will be carried out:—

- 10 A. M. C. L. S. C. March, Major J. C. Patterson, Marshal.
- 10:45 A. M. Presentation of Diplomas to Graduates of Boys and Girls' Class.
- 11 A. M. C. L. S. C. Commencement. Oration, Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D.
- 2:30 P. M. Song Service.
- 3:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Recognition Service. Addresses etc. Presentation of Diplomas: 1st. C. L. S. C. Graduates, Class 1887; 2nd. Normal Class, First year; 3rd. Normal Class, Second year.
- 7:00 P. M. General Reception of all graduates and their friends.
- 8:30 P. M. Carnival of Illuminated Fleet, on Wesley Lake.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

The Ottawa Assembly is doubtless in session as this number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN reaches our readers. It is held in Ottawa, Kansas, in the beautiful Forest Park, June 15 to 29. Full courses of Bible and Normal study have been planned, in five departments, from the Little People's class to the Advanced Normal, under Professor Holmes. Professor McClintock, of the Chautauqua University, gives courses of lectures on American Literature and on Shakspere. Frank Beard teaches a drawing class. A Ministers' Institute is held daily throughout the session. The C. L. S. C. has its daily Round Table, and the Recognition Address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, of Kentucky. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut is the Superintendent of Instruction.

PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The location chosen this year for the Puget Sound Assembly is Gardiner's Beach, fifteen miles from Tacoma. The session begins July 18 and continues until July 29.

The C. L. S. C. work will form a prominent part of the Assembly exercises. Round Tables will be conducted by prominent professors and speakers. Recognition Day will be observed on July 29. The Chautauquans of Puget Sound kindly extend an invitation to members of the C. L. S. C. from the East, traveling through the West, to visit the Puget Sound Assembly.

Among the lecturers secured for the session are Prof. C. C. Stratton, Dr. J. F. Ellis, Prof. O. B. Johnson, Prof. J. W. Tait, and Prof. O. S. Jones. The special work will include a School of Science and a Teachers' Retreat.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

The eighth annual meeting of the New England Chautauqua Sunday-School Assembly at Lakeview, South Framingham, Massachusetts, opens July 12, and closes July 23. Substantial improvements each year are made upon the grounds, and the Assembly is attracting increasing numbers from year to year.

Two hundred ninety-eight diplomas were awarded to graduates of the C. L. S. C. at Framingham last year, and preparations are making to repeat this brilliant record this year. Recognition Day will be observed on July 20, when

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES.

the oration will be delivered by Miss Alice Freeman, President of Wellesley College.

President Fairbairn of Mansfield College, Oxford, England, will deliver six lectures on the great oriental religions. Miss Lydia Von Finkelstein, of Jerusalem, will deliver three lectures upon Home Life in the East. Ex-Governor Long will deliver three lectures upon the Labor Problem. Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson will deliver eight lectures upon English Literature. Among other eminent speakers will be the Hon. R. G. Horr, the Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., and the Rev. James M. King, D.D. The musical department, as heretofore, will be under the direction of Prof. Sherwin. In addition to chorus training he will give five grand concerts.

The W. C. T. U. will have headquarters upon the grounds and hold a daily meeting in the interest of temperance.

The Normal class instruction will be in charge of Drs. Vincent, Hurlbut, A. E. Dunning, and Mrs. J. S. Ostrander.

WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

The Missouri State Sunday-School Assembly will hold its first session at Perte Springs near Warrensburg, Missouri, from July 27 to August 5, 1887. The Assembly will be under the management of the Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., Oswego, New York.

Warrensburg is on the Missouri Pacific Railroad between Kansas City and St. Louis. It is the seat of one of the State Normal Schools, and has a people alive to educational interests. Perte Springs is a delightful summer resort.

The interests of the C. L. S. C. will be fully looked after. Inauguration Day will be observed on July 30 and Recognition Day on August 4. Daily Round Tables will be conducted by the Rev. Frank Russell.

Among the persons who have been secured as lecturers are Prof. C. E. Bolton, Prof. H. S. Prichett, the Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., the Rev. Alexander Proctor, the Rev. J. G. Reaser, D.D., the Rev. J. B. Mitchell, D.D., and the Rev. F. E. Meigs. Normal class work will be made a specialty, daily drills being conducted by competent teachers.

WASECA, MINNESOTA.

The fourth session of the Assembly at Maplewood Park, Waseca, Central Minnesota, will be held July 5 to 22. Dr. A. H. Gillet will be Superintendent of Instruction.

July 13 will be observed as Recognition Day, Chancellor Vincent having charge of the exercises. The plans for carrying on the C. L. S. C. work during the season are similar to those at Chautauqua.

Among the lecturers are J. H. Vincent, W. L. Davidson, A. H. Gillet, Frank Beard, Jahu De Witt Miller, M. D. Hatfield, Leon H. Vincent, Pres. Cyrus Northrup, and others. The *Daily Minnesota Chautauqua* will be issued for fifteen days, printing all Assembly news, and many of the lectures.

Prof. C. C. Case has been chosen director of music. Among the special departments will be classes in vocal culture, violin and guitar, elocution, shorthand, kindergarten, kindergarten normal, and Sunday-school Normal work. The Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a Training School, and there will be a Farmer's Institute under the control of the State University. July 15 will be College Day, and there will be a Y. M. C. A. Day in charge of the state organization.

WEIRS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The second New Hampshire Assembly holds its first session from July 12 to 22 at Weirs on the western shore of Lake Win-

nipesaukee, on the line of the B., C., & M. R. R. The Superintendent of Instruction is the Rev. Frank Russell, President of the Class of '87.

Special C. L. S. C. exercises are observed each day of the session. Recognition Day is July 19, when the usual procession and service will be carried out. The Rev. Frank Russell will deliver the address of the afternoon, on "The C. L. S. C. Movement." The Round Table on this day will be led by the Rev. E. E. Hale who will speak in the evening also.

The platform will be occupied by such speakers as the Rev. M. V. B. Knox, Dr. S. C. Bartlett, the Rev. T. P. Frost, Ex-Gov. Farnham of Vermont, T. W. Bicknell, Dr. C. M. Lamson, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, the Rev. H. C. Farrar, Bishop Foster, the Rev. Chas. Parkhurst, and the Rev. B. K. Pierce.

The Normal department will be strong. It will include classes in primary, intermediate, senior, and Biblical Normal work. The music will be under the control of excellent local musicians.

WINFIELD, KANSAS.

The first session of this new Kansas Assembly is to be held from June 7 to 18 at Island Park, Winfield. The place is easily reached by a branch of the A., T., & St. F. R. R. or by the K., C., L., & S. R. R. The Rev. M. L. Gates of Winfield is Superintendent of Instruction. The citizens of Winfield have erected for the use of the Assembly a tabernacle, two normal halls, and a secretary's office.

A large class of Pansies is expected to graduate on Recognition Day, June 17. Dr. A. H. Gillett will be present and conduct the C. L. S. C. Round Tables.

The following are some of the lecturers: Dean Wright, A.M., the Rev. A. H. Gillett, D.D., the Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., the Rev. J. P. Landis, D.D., Jahu DeWitt Miller, Col. G. W. Bain, W. R. M. French, the Hon. R. G. Horr, Mrs. Billheimer, the Hon. B. K. Bruce, Sam Jones, Chaplain C. C. McCabe, and the Rev. R. Cruikshank, D.D.

A new departure at Winfield is "Labor Day," when the Hon. R. G. Horr, General Weaver, and Sam Jones, will speak. Prof. C. C. Case has been chosen Musical Director. Dean Wright will hold a daily ministerial conference, and Dr. Gillett will teach the first year's Normal and Intermediate classes.

The following assemblies have sent no detail reports of the work to be done during their sessions. The dates of opening and closing with the date of Recognition Day are as follows,

Canby, Oregon, July 12-20.

Recognition Day, July 19.

Chautauqua Assembly of Southern California, Long Beach, California, July 20-Aug. 7.

Recognition Day, August 6.

Concord Encampment, Ohio, Aug. 29-Sept. 3.

Recognition Day, September 1.

Lake Bluff, Ill., July 28-Aug. 9.

Recognition Day, August 6.

Monona Lake, Wis., July 26-Aug. 5.

Recognition Day, August 3.

Mahtomedi, Minnesota,

Recognition Day, July 27.

Round Lake, New York, July 20-Aug. 5.

Recognition Day, July 27.

Silver Lake Chautauqua Association, N. Y.,

Recognition Day, August 4.

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

CHAUTAUQUA FOR 1887.

It must be admitted that if the plan of the Chautauqua Summer Meetings has vigor and life as well as novelty and popularity, it must express these qualities by new features and by a refining and crystallization of those already introduced. The full announcements of these meetings which have already appeared in previous issues of THE CHAUTAUQUAN give an outlook on the work for 1887, showing these very results.

It is the program to which the majority of people turn first. Program-making requires a very large degree of that quality which journalists call editing. It must be done with an eye to the taste of the constituency which will support it; the speakers must be carefully selected out of the multitude; the timeliness of every subject must be weighed; it must have the quality of all-aroundness. The Chautauqua program for 1887 lacks none of these characteristics. A classification of the subjects discussed by the various speakers includes literature, language, science, theology, history, religion, political economy, social science, law, and travel, with the addition of a large amount of miscellaneous matter, such as concerts, classic organ recitals, and entertainments. In short the '87 program is almost as broad as man's mind. It deals with the liveliest questions and puts them into the hands of the foremost speakers of the day. An interesting fact about the program and one suggestive of the close hold which the Chautauqua officials keep upon the work was told in an article entitled "A Peripatetic Program" printed in the advance number of the *Assembly Daily Herald*. "When Chancellor Vincent decided last summer to go abroad for a year he by no means left the program for 1887 behind him. On the contrary he arranged to make it one of his party. The cards for 1887 were prepared in Edinburgh during the last week of September, 1886. In London and Paris active correspondence was begun, the results of which were received and tabulated in Mentone, Milan, Venice, Florence, and Rome, where the first draft or copy was taken. A letter from Chancellor Vincent's party says, 'The program has been a constant companion in our journeys. It followed us to Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and was borne by a patient donkey overland to Damascus, by diligence to Beyrouth, and thence by steamer to Constantinople where its printed twin was awaiting us.' Chautauqua has become so cosmopolitan an institution, that there is an appropriateness in the wanderings of the summer schedule."

The special departments have crystallized into more refined, clear, and permanent shapes than ever before, showing conclusively the effect of vigorous handling. The summer session of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts comes out with an announcement of astonishing breadth and equipment. Dr. W. R. Harper, of Yale University, supported by some thirty-five instructors, representing at least twenty different universities and colleges, will conduct the six weeks' session. The modern, classical, and oriental languages will be taught, also mathematics, science, history, and philosophy. Certain series of the lectures to be delivered in the College of Liberal Arts will be of the greatest practical benefit. Such are Professor Ely's series on social science, the law lectures of Judge Tourgee, the memory lessons of Professor Loisette, and the psychological studies under Professor Davis. Giving this opportunity to business and political men, journalists and students of society, to get at the most scholarly teaching on these important subjects is a wise move of the college.

The institute of music is making the most ambitious and thoroughly systematized effort to teach instrumental and vocal music yet attempted at Chautauqua. The specially new feature of the season is the department of public school music in which

the methods of the National Normal Music School of Boston will be taught by a faculty, including the president and secretary of this school, and the supervisor of music in the public schools of Washington; corresponding improvements have been made in all departments. All this means that the very best work possible is going to be done at Chautauqua this summer, that it is not popular only, but it is scholarly, thorough, and well-digested.

The way all the Chautauqua departments are making for themselves brick and mortar demonstrations of their solidity and success is another great satisfaction. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle already has its office, the Hall of Philosophy, two or three pretty class houses, and this summer sees the erection of a large and handsome Union Class Building. The College of Liberal Arts has a magnificent new building to go into the first of July. Movements strong enough to enlarge their headquarters each year, paying for them as they go, have principles of vitality which the world is not slow to respect. All these facts point to that sign which the *Outlook* has described before on the Chautauqua horizon—its permanency. An institution which can continue to increase for fourteen years in ambitions, breadth, scholarship, and appliances, has the very best elements of endurance.

WASHINGTON IN SUMMER.

The popular idea of life in Washington is based on observation or information of its winter aspects, and the National Capital is generally regarded as a place to be avoided during the summer months. It is a fact, probably, that no other large city in the Union furnishes so wide or striking contrasts as are presented by Washington in January and Washington in July. It is a fact, too, that by a large proportion of the resident population, the latter would be voted the more pleasant month of the two. "But Washington in midsummer is so terribly hot and insufferably dull." The resident is inclined to resent such a remark and to pity the lack of knowledge which inspires it. "Hot"?—Why, he stands ready to prove that the average summer temperature of the Capital is lower than that of Boston or Chicago, of St. Paul or Pittsburgh, and he will make out a pretty strong case. Hot days there are, but they are comparatively few, and the nights are usually favored by a cool, refreshing breeze which ascends the Potomac. Wide streets with broad avenues crossing them at acute angles insure a free circulation of air, and the foliage of twenty thousand trees protects them from the fierce glare of the midday sun.

"But dull"?—That depends on various considerations. Take the Capitol, that big marble building which crowns the eastern hill and which the young men of this generation may live to see completed. In January it was the scene of legislative and judicial activity. In either branch of Congress earnest men were trying to make new laws, to amend bad ones, and to kill vicious bills, but the proceedings could hardly be called lively. As for the Supreme Court, well, a man of the most lively disposition would feel crushed by the droning monotony and ponderous dignity of its proceedings. The halls of legislation and the chamber of justice are alike deserted. The gavels of presiding officers are idle; the robes of the justices have been packed in camphor; senators and representatives are scattered. Some are tasting the pleasures of London and Paris; half dozen are testing the efficacy of German spas; two or three are cruising in yachts; some are whipping the trout brooks of the Adirondacks; many, a great majority, have laid aside the cares of statesmanship to take up the burden of their private avocations. Occasionally a senator or representative brought to Washington on some urgent errand saunters through the cool corridors of the Capitol and

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

breathes its summer atmosphere so much sweeter and purer now than when polluted by the tobacco-laden breath of the statesman and lobbyist, the hot blasts from the furnaces, and the countless odors which arise from the flotsam and jetsam of daily legislative shipwrecks. The walls of the White House gleam through the foliage of grand old trees. Within a half mile of this official residence of the President stand the executive workshops of the nation. The heads of some of them have left their posts already for mountain or sea-shore, because it is the fashion. August usually finds the head of every department and the chiefs of most of the bureaus absent from the seat of government, and then for a period Washington is extremely quiet. But the great, complex machinery of the government moves as smoothly when the President is in the Adirondacks and the heads of departments and bureaus scattered from Salem to Hominy Hill and from Newport to Lake Superior and California as when all of them are at their posts of duty. At four or five o'clock official cares have been laid aside; the President drives to his quiet country house, and officials and clerks seek their homes in the city or suburbs. The disappearance of railroad passes will keep many of them at home all this summer.

At sundown the streets become lively; the river steamers are thronged with excursionists; scores of small crafts from the six-oared barge to the lightest canoe dot the broad river; the benches in the parks are filled; twice or thrice a week open air concerts attract thousands of music lovers; light "summer" operas bring profit to theater managers; summer gardens are crowded; the country drives and walks are alive. In fact, for five or six hours the Washington population gives itself up to pleasure. On Saturday nights the steamers sail away loaded with excursionists bound for the lower river resorts or Hampton Roads, who return to their duties on Monday morning.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FIFTY YEARS.

For the first time the English nation celebrates the semi-centennial of a reigning monarch. Others have reigned as long and other jubilees have been observed, but this is the only event of its kind in English history.

And what does this jubilee year signify? In these calculating times and in the busy hurry of the forces intent on making new history, we need not wonder if this question is asked even in the midst of the jubilant festivities. The answer is near at hand. Fifty years means more at the world's present rate of going than once it did. The half-century cycle of an individual career possesses interest even when it is not that of a great nation's monarch; but when there is added the unparalleled rapidity with which history has been making, these fifty years afford an ample field of view. Many cycles of Cathay could not equal all that lies in the lap of this Victorian half-century. Other reigns stand in history marked by their chief characteristics; Elizabeth with the marvelous bloom of literature and her victorious arms; William III. maintaining the Protestant cause against the power and tyranny of Louis XIV.; Anne by the genius of Pope and Addison; but when was other reign in which the forces of civilization were so active, or when effort was so transmuted into achievement?

The simple summary alone is long. It was just after the girl-queen had been crowned that Richard Cobden began to protest against taxing the staple food of the toiling multitude. From the repeal of the Corn Laws to the present agitation for Ireland, there has not been a pause. The state church in Ireland, property qualifications for members of Parliament, unjust basis of suffrage, the unrighteous purchase system of the army, that flagrant unfairness the enforced payment of church-rates by dissenters, these all have been abolished. Then, on the positive side is the board school and compulsory public education, the penny postage system, reforms in the criminal law, legislation restricting the kind and time of work for women and children, systematic attempts at sanitation, merciful provisions for the insane and imprisoned, and Florence Nightingale with or-

ganized relief for the victims of war. Include all that lies between these lines and what a record it makes!

Correspondingly great has been the advance along the paths of commerce. At the beginning of the half-century the railway was still in its infancy and the telegraph was unknown. The Victorian era has witnessed the wonderful extension of these agencies of civilization as well as the beginning and growth of transatlantic steam navigation. Manufacture, mining, and agriculture have kept pace with the general progress.

But the period is not to go down to history as only political and commercial. Like the reigns of the two predecessors of her sex, so hers will be noted for the activity of mind. And specially noted will it be for the variety of direction which this activity has taken. Science comes to this royal jubilee with an armful of names, of which to mention some, and not all, would seem invidious. Art comes with almost equal number, with such representatives as Millais, Turner, and Landseer. History brings a score of names, among them Macaulay, Grote, and Carlyle. The literature of fiction presents a column led by Thackeray and Dickens. The goodly group of poets is content to allow Tennyson, the Brownings, and Matthew Arnold to be its representatives. While theology and philosophy select out of an hundred names or more, those of Hamilton, Mill, Spencer, Newman, Maurice, Chalmers, and Fairbairn. Nor is this circle of mind complete till there is noted the large company of women, among them George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, and Harriet Martineau, whose pens alone would have given to the period a literature.

But the question comes what of her by whose name this English half-century is to be hereafter known? What has been her part in it all? What the present and what the future estimate of her place? Though not always easy to vouch for the future, some things are now plain. It is told on good authority that when, as a child of twelve years, she was informed that in the royal line she stood next to the reigning king, William IV., she said with child-like seriousness, "I will be good." Her subjects all and the world at large agree that she has kept the promise. Though at times in the heat of party feelings she has been accused of partisanship and favoritism—strange if the accusation were not true—yet all consent that in every situation she has been loyal to her sense of right and duty.

A womanly woman, conscientious and sympathetic! Never famine, sufferings of war, or other calamity, but her woman's heart has spoken sympathy and her helping hand been extended. With a nature deeply imbued with Christian ideas and religious sentiments, with a high and uncompromising ideal of personal character, she has given to the world an example whose influence has been multiplied by her great position. As wife and mother she has understood that the state for its security rests on the home pure and love-cemented; and her faithful devotion in its every relation has been felt as inspiration at every British hearthstone.

As sovereign she has sought to acquaint herself with the needs of her people, and to perform the duties assigned to her under the nation's constitution. She has so lived and ruled that through her no reproach has come upon the name of royalty; rather has she done much to redeem it from the odium of some who preceded her.

A half-century and millions of British subjects all round the earth pause to honor her name and applaud her reign. It is not too much to say that other millions, not her subjects, cheerfully accord in the loyal sentiment, "God save the Queen."

CHILD LABOR.

No extended argument is needed in support of judicious laws for the protection of children working in stores, factories, and mines. Whether we consider such enactments in their relation to the rights of childhood, or to the humanizing influence which they exert in society, or to barriers which they set up against social deterioration, our conclusion must be the same. In each

case, they commend themselves to our sense of justice and expediency.

The first laws pertaining to child labor, since the introduction of modern industrial methods, were passed in 1802 in England. At first Parliament cast its protective care about pauper children only; but the beneficial results observed to flow from such enactments led to an extension of the provisions to all children employed, or that might be employed, in factories. The aim of such legislation may be said to be three-fold. It determines the age at which children may be employed; it imposes upon the master the duty of caring for the health and safety of those whom he employs; and it seeks to provide some sort of an education for the children, in order that the state may be saved the expense, and society the danger, arising from the existence of ignorant citizens.

In this country the question of factory legislation has thus far been regarded as a proper care of the state governments; and it may be observed, by studying the laws of those states interested in manufacturing and mining, that most of them have more or less complete codes pertaining to the conditions under which children may work. It is true that these codes are by no means adequate to the end sought, but it is only fair to say that most of the evils of which complaint may now be justly made are not chargeable to the failure of the laws to prescribe the duty of employers, but rather to the failure of officials to execute such laws as exist. This, indeed, is the great difficulty; and to this point should the attention of the public be directed. Notice, for example, the laws in Pennsylvania pertaining to the employment of children in the mines. It would be a mistake to say that the

owners of the mines are interested in securing the work of children. To them it is a matter of indifference. It is the parents who, pressed hard to make income cover expenditure, bargain with their employers for the privilege of bringing their children into the mines. It is said that an operator recently threatened to enforce the law if the fathers did not give up certain demands they had made, and that his threat was adequate to bring the men to terms. The law is sometimes evaded by permitting boys to go into the mines as helpers of their fathers. The name of the boy does not thus appear upon the pay-roll of the employer, but the wages of the father are increased by means of increased work done. This well illustrates the difficulty of enforcing laws pertaining to child labor. The children themselves cannot make complaint, and their natural guardians will not. The state alone, guided by the moral sentiment of society, is directly interested in the enforcement of enactments against child labor.

What then may be done more than already has been done? The experience of legislation admits of but one answer. When a law cannot be executed by appealing to the self-interest of those upon whom it is supposed to act, the state must, through its own appointed officers, see to it that its regulations are obeyed. In some states, as for example Massachusetts, we find a well established system of inspection. These officers are necessarily clothed with large discretionary powers, but their chief duty is to examine the condition of industries for the purpose of detecting illegal methods of procedures. Any persistent evasion of the law must be followed by exposure and punishment. It is in this direction that factory legislation needs to be strengthened in the United States.

EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

Chancellor J. H. Vincent, telegraphs from London that he has secured the services of Professor Henry Drummond, as a lecturer this season at the Chautauqua and Framingham Assemblies. Professor Drummond, though comparatively a young man, is well known in literature, chiefly as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," which has had an almost unprecedented circulation in England and America. He is an admired lecturer on science to cultivated audiences, an earnest helper and a most successful leader in the instruction of workingmen. The dates of Professor Drummond's lectures will be duly announced.

Chancellor Vincent is a popular lecturer and preacher in England and Scotland, where his services are in constant demand. We met him in Paris, where he had preached in the American chapel, and again in London, when he presided over the annual meeting of the Sunday-school Union, composed of delegates of thirty-two different religious denominations. He made an excellent address on "Sunday-schools" on May 5, in Exeter Hall, to an immense congregation, and preached Sunday, May 8, at City Road Chapel. He has written a book since he went abroad last September, entitled "The Sunday-School in America," which is published by the London Sunday-school Union, and will be issued in New York at once. *The Contemporary Review* for May contains an article from the Chancellor's pen on "Chautauqua—A Popular University." It is attracting the attention of a number of eminent people to the work of the C. L. S. C. The Chancellor is in constant demand socially; he has dined by special invitation with the Rev. William Arthur, and by invitation of the Rev. Dr. Parker he dined with Mr. Gladstone. We are happy to inform readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN that his plan is to be in America in June, and to be present at the opening of the Chautauqua meetings the first of July.

The Queen's jubilee is giving a fine opportunity to all England to show its loyalty to the crown. It is being improved by people in all kinds of ways. The poets are writing poems extol-

ling the Queen, musicians are setting the poems to music, jubilee badges, brass, silver, and gold, are in shop windows; everything the Queen did, when she was a child, and onward in her life is being magnified in the form of a pamphlet or book; her history and the history of her administration will be exalted. Every town and city has adopted plans for raising money to defray the expenses of local celebrations. It is a marvelous event that in a country where woman's suffrage is hardly heard of, a woman has been the chief officer in the nation for fifty years.

The "American Exhibition," as it is called, was opened in London, England, on Monday, May 9; the chief attraction on that day was "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show"; to the exhibition went a great crowd of people, curious and interested in what Americans had to exhibit. It was a genuine surprise to find Canon Farrar opening the exercises with prayer which he read. In his petition he reverently suggested the desire "that this great and mighty people whose resources and industries are here set forth" should be made "a wise and understanding people." The intention of this great preacher was good, but there was a painful lack of harmony between his prayer and Buffalo Bill's Wild West. Cardinal Manning and other eminent people were on the platform. Queen Victoria and suite visited the show on May 13. Mr. Gladstone and wife also gave it the endorsement of a visit. At this writing the exhibition is not in a condition to be written up—it needs more displays to represent American industries.

On May 12 there was unveiled in Washington, D. C., a statue of General Garfield. This statue erected by the Army of the Cumberland was designed by the American sculptor, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward. It represents Garfield in the attitude of delivering an address in the open air. The figure stands upon a pedestal eighteen feet in height, having three buttresses about it, each of which supports a figure, representing Garfield in turn as a student, warrior, and statesman. The figures are in bronze and were cast

from cannon given by the government for the purpose. The cost of the work was \$65,000. It is a worthy monument to a brave, sincere, and patriotic man.

The present civil service law has been in operation nearly four years. It was passed because more and more the people were growing indignant and restive under the shame of a spoils system. So well has it worked that the civil service commissioners have submitted to the President amendments, which have been approved, by which the principle of competitive examination is to be applied at once to all promotions in the executive departments, and after a time to all government service.

An important and just ruling in favor of a settler within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been made by President Cleveland. The government in granting land to a railway allows it a certain tract from which to select, and it holds a second tract to make good any deficiency within the limits of this land grant, which may be discovered when the land is surveyed. For seventeen years some 30,000,000 acres of these indemnity lands have been withheld from settlement for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Settlers who took possession were liable to eviction with loss of improvements, if the railway company choose to enforce its claim. Not long ago an attempt was made to evict a settler within the indemnity limits. President Cleveland wrote to the Secretary of the Interior that to allow such eviction was unfair and that the settler should be allowed to remain, adding, "Such a condition of the public lands should no longer continue. So far as it is the result of executive rules and methods these should be abandoned, and so far as it is a consequence of improvident laws these should be repealed or amended."

An application was laid before President Cleveland not long ago to pardon a man convicted of fraudulent registration in St. Louis. He refused, saying, "I cannot pardon a crime against the election laws except it be in a case presenting unusually strong considerations for clemency. I consider such offenses the worst of all crimes, and I know of none the punishment of which is more important to the public." His refusal is just and reasons sound. The greatest issue before the people of the United States to-day is to secure honest officials and honest elections.

New York City has a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day. Like very many other laws in very many other parts of the United States it has been almost lifeless. A few weeks ago Mayor Hewitt instructed the police that it was to be enforced. It has been to the letter, not even hotels being allowed to serve wine to their guests. When remonstrated with, Mayor Hewitt responded that he was bound by his oath of office to enforce the laws, including those relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and that this was just what he proposed to do. This sounds very much like official conscience speaking. A variety of conscience which, if rare, is sure to gain in popularity with time.

Within the last few months three men have been murdered by saloonists because of their open advocacy of temperance principles. The third murder occurred in May at Jackson, Mississippi. These mad acts show more clearly than many words the character of the power which has so strong a grip on society and which does so much to ruin national peace and prosperity. It has no weapons with which to fight those who would limit or take away its power, but bribery, arson, and murder. Corrupt, indeed, must a cause be which has no means of self-defense but impious ones.

The second annual meeting of the American Economic Association was held in Boston May 21 to 25. The president of the association, Francis A. Walker, LL. D., gave an opening address containing strong, sound words on the labor problem. One fore-

noon was given to the discussion of the Inter-state Commerce Bill, in which Professor James of Philadelphia, Dr. Seligman and Simon Sterne, Esq., both of New York City, took part. It need hardly be said that the discussion was lively. The report of the committee on public finances, which considered gas works, water works, and street railways, attracted much attention; while the paper by Colonel Carroll D. Wright on "The Study of Statistics in Colleges," was universally regarded as marking out a new line of usefulness for institutions of learning. This association, though young, has attained deserved prominence, and those interested in political science will find much benefit in reading its publications.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was arranged for the same date and city as the above association. So close are economics and history related that scholarly discussions on one have almost always a bearing on the other. Of particularly practical value in the association's work was the suggestion of the president that measures be taken for collecting the important historical letters and manuscripts scattered about the country.

The strong record of successful profit-sharing which Dr. Edwards makes in his article in the present issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* may be supplemented by several examples made public in the last month. The stockholders of the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and Northern Railroad have decided that in dividend years each workman who has been five years employed, shall receive a dividend upon his wages. The workmen of Norton and Gamble of Cincinnati, have accepted a proposal that profits above interest on capital shall form a surplus fund to be divided between employers and employed in the proportion of capital invested to wages earned. In a shoe factory of Auburn, Maine, 4 per cent upon the wages earned was divided for the year ending April 30. The New England Granite Works of Westerly and Nelson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, have tried profit-sharing satisfactorily. Several other firms have announced to their employees that in the coming year some similar system would be tried.

Quite the most sensible way of improving the time taken for a strike, yet introduced, is that of a party of Hungarians from the coke regions of Pennsylvania. One hundred of them have gone to Hungary to spend the five or six months they expect the strike to last, because it will be less expensive than staying in Pennsylvania.

There was a society organized recently in New York City having as its object the abolition of poverty. Several thousand years of experiment have utterly failed in abolishing poverty by any other methods than hard work, strict honesty, and continual economy. We doubt if there are any other methods worthy of confidence in existence. When the Anti-Poverty Society spends its money and eloquence in advocating these practices as a means to its end, we shall feel more confidence in its ultimate success.

The center of the May earthquakes seems to have been Mexico. On May 3, the shocks in the state of Sonora were so severe that great topographical changes resulted and many lives were lost. On May 12 the western part of the United States felt the disturbance, California and Arizona being shaken. Violent shocks occurred in the city of Mexico on May 29. A feature of the earthquake in Sonora was the breaking out of the streams of water in certain localities. A correspondent whose veracity can scarcely be questioned declares that in less than two hours after they broke out they were taken up and located under the water laws of the United States. Even "Western enterprise" can tell few as astonishing tales as this.

The adulteration of common articles of food has been made the subject of thorough study of late in the Agricultural Department. The reports ought to be popular reading. The chemist decides that artificial butter is not necessarily injurious to health and, indeed, of all the samples which he has bought in open market he has not found one which could be called so, though he admits that there is grave danger if the fat of diseased animals, or that which has been improperly prepared, should be used. Tea, coffee, baking powers, condiments, sugar, honey, drinks, canned goods, flour, and meal, have all been through the tests, and not one of them come out with a scathless reputation. There are many facts for the legislators to meditate upon in these analyses.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN for June contained the schedule of C. L. S. C. readings for 1887-'88. It shows a most careful and judicious selection of subjects and writers. The course will include readings in American history and literature, in German literature, religious history, physiology, series of articles in THE CHAUTAUQUAN on American industries, questions of public importance, the current literature of America, England, France, Scandinavia, Germany, Italy, and Russia; on hygiene, out-of-

door sports, botany, and other themes. The ablest writers have been secured for all these readings. The popular educational circular giving the full outline and order of the studies for the coming year may be obtained at the General Office, Plainfield, N. J. A wide distribution of these circulars among persons unacquainted with the C. L. S. C. is desirable. Loyal members can do much for the cause by circulating them carefully.

No item of interest relating to the work of the Class of '90 has brought greater encouragement to the managers of the C. L. S. C. than a letter received at the Plainfield Office on the first day of June bringing the names and fees of thirty C. L. S. C. students from the U. S. Penitentiary at Boise City, Idaho. The warden writes that the club was organized through the efforts of a lady member of the C. L. S. C. in that city, and that he believes the course of reading will be of great benefit to the men. Arrangements are now making to communicate with all the prisons and penitentiaries in the country that the C. L. S. C. may if possible claim students within the walls of every institution of the kind. Members of '90 who live in the immediate neighborhood of such institutions can do much to help the work by their personal influence.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES FOR JULY, 1887.

THE SUN.—Northern declination decreases $5^{\circ} 06' 56''$.2; day's length diminishes 42 minutes; sun nearest the earth on the 2nd, at 4:00 a. m.; rises on the 1st, at 4:33 a. m., sets at 7:33 p. m.; rises on the 11th, at 4:39 a. m.; sets at 7:31 p. m.; rises on the 21st, at 4:47 a. m., sets at 7:25 p. m.

THE MOON.—Sets on the 1st, at 1:47 a. m.; rises on the 11th, at 11:18 p. m.; sets on the 21st, at 8:06 p. m.; fulls on the 5th, at 3:14 a. m.; enters last quarter, on the 13th, at 1:37 a. m.; becomes new on the 20th, at 3:30 p. m.; enters first quarter on the 27th, at 9:10 a. m.; is farthest from the earth, on the 12th, at 1:12 a. m.; is nearest the earth, on the 24th, at 12:42 a. m.

MERCURY.—Is an evening star, setting at the following times: on the 1st at 9:01 p. m.; on the 11th, at 8:30 p. m.; on the 21st, at 7:38 p. m.; its greatest eastern elongation ($25^{\circ} 51'$) occurs on the 1st, at 5:00 a. m.; on the same date, at 4:00 p. m., crosses the ecliptic on its way south; on the 11th, at 9:00 p. m., is nearest the sun; on the 15th, at 10:00 a. m., is stationary; on the 21st, at 11:49 a. m., is $3^{\circ} 40'$ south of the moon; on the 28th, at midnight, is in conjunction with the sun; has a direct motion of $6^{\circ} 02' 49''$ up to the 14th, then a retrograde motion of $9^{\circ} 51' 45''$; is visible to the naked eye the first few evenings of the month.

VENUS.—Has a direct motion of $25^{\circ} 30' 11''$; is an evening star, setting as follows: on the 1st, at 10:02 p. m.; on the 11th, at 9:45 p. m.; on the 21st, at 9:24 p. m.; on the 4th, at 10:00 p. m., is $1^{\circ} 14'$ south of *Alpha Leonis*; on the 13th, at midnight, is at its greatest elongation ($45^{\circ} 33'$) east; on the 18th, at 4:00 p. m., crosses the ecliptic going south; on the 23d, at 10:28 p. m., is $3^{\circ} 08'$ south of the moon.

MARS.—Has a direct motion of $22^{\circ} 43' 57''$; is a morning star, rising on the 1st, at 2:22 a. m.; on the 11th, rising at 3:11 a. m.;

on the 21st, rising at 3:01 a. m.; increases in diameter $0''.2$; on the 18th, at 11:11 p. m., is $4^{\circ} 08'$ north of the moon.

JUPITER.—Has a direct motion of $1^{\circ} 56' 02''$; rises on the 1st, at 1:31 p. m., sets at 12:29 a. m. on the 2nd; rises on the 11th, at 12:53 a. m., sets at 11:51 p. m.; rises on the 21st, at 12:17 a. m., sets at 11:13 p. m.; diameter diminishes $3''$; on the 19th, at 8:00 p. m., is 90° east of the sun; on the 26th, at 7:38 p. m., is $3^{\circ} 59'$ south of the moon.

SATURN.—Has a direct motion of $4^{\circ} 12' 45''$; rises on the 1st, at 5:47 a. m., sets at 8:23 p. m.; rises on the 11th, at 5:14 a. m., sets at 7:48 p. m.; rises on the 21st, at 4:42 a. m., sets at 7:14 p. m.; on the 18th, at 11:00 p. m., is in opposition to, or 180° from, the sun; on the 20th, at 1:46 a. m., is $2^{\circ} 10'$ north of the moon.

URANUS.—Is an evening star, setting at the following times: on the 1st, at 11:43 p. m.; on the 11th, at 11:03 p. m.; on the 21st, at 10:24 p. m.; on the 25th, at 12:28 p. m., is $3^{\circ} 35'$ south of the moon.

NEPTUNE.—Is a morning star, rising at the following times: on the 1st, at 2:07 a. m.; on the 11th, at 1:28 a. m.; on the 21st, at 12:50 a. m.; is $3^{\circ} 35'$ north of the moon, on the 16th, at 4:53 a. m.

OCULTATIONS (Moon).—*f Sagittarii*, on the 5th, beginning at 9:06 and ending at 10:22 p. m.; *v Capricorni*, on the 6th, beginning at 9:00 p. m., and ending at 9:46 p. m.; *Chi Aquarii*, beginning at 2:46 and ending at 4:02 a. m. on the 9th; *Alpha Leonis*, on the 22nd, beginning at 8:03 p. m.; *Chi Leonis*, on the 23d, beginning at 7:57 and ending at 8:51 p. m.; *24 Scorpii*, on the 29th, beginning at 11:46 p. m.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN FOR JUNE. ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Kent.
2. Theodore of Tarsus, a Greek monk sent from Rome in 668.
3. The ecclesiastical councils gathered by the monk Theodore.
4. A national system of law.
5. William the Norman.
6. John.
7. Edward I.
8. Henry IV.
9. A device of Cardinal Morton's for extorting money from the rich. If a person lived well, a large sum was demanded; and if plainly, none the less was required, on the theory that by economy sufficient means had been accumulated to bestow the "benevolence." Thus on one prong or the other of his "fork" the cardinal impaled his victims.
10. Henry VIII.
11. Archbishop Cranmer, at the request of Edward VI.
12. Elizabeth.
13. Those who

refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion.

14. Archbishop Laud.
15. 1653 to 1660, from the overthrow of Charles to the restoration of the monarchy.
16. To endeavor to bring the religion of England, Scotland, and Ireland to as much conformity as possible, and to reform religion according to the word of God and the example of the best reformed churches.
17. Attempts of the king to establish the Roman Catholic religion; the declaration of freedom of conscience as a means to that end; and the imprisonment of bishops who petitioned to be excused from reading the "declaration of indulgence".
18. The Wesleys in 1740, the Evangelicals about 1798, the Oxford divines in 1833.
19. By it dissent ceased to be illegal.
20. The establishment of a colonial episcopate, by sending Bishop Heber to Calcutta in 1814.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

1. A group of seven French poets of the sixteenth century comprising Ronsard, Daurat, Jodelle, Dubellay, Belleau, Baif, and Pontus de Tyard. 2. To place the French language on an equality with the two great classical tongues, Greek and Latin. 3. Twenty-seven. 4. A new "Pléiade"—Leroy, Gillot, Passerat, Rapin, Chretien, Pithou, and Durant. 5. Mademoiselle de Scudéry. 6. Paul Scarron. 7. Diderot. 8. Lamartine. 9. Madame de Staél. 10. Madame Dudevant. 11. Victor Hugo. 12. "Les Misérables." 13. Voltaire. 14. In literary criticism. 15. Hippolyte Taine. 16. Comte. 17. Renan. 18. Alfred de Musset. 19. Louis Adolph Thiers. 20. Baron Cuvier. 21. Béranger. 22. Chateaubriand; "Atala." 23. Buffon. 24. For volume and merit it excels that of any other. 25. No.

RHETORIC.

1. To infinity. 2. At pleasure. 3. In the fashion. 4. Literary women. 5. In good faith. 6. A stroke of state-craft. 7. Sweet idleness. 8. The choice part. 9. Between us. 10. Ill-timed. 11. Willing or unwilling. 12. Inclination. 13. An equivalent. 14. Indifference. 15. In a low voice. 16. Secretly. 17. Always faithful. 18. An indispensable condition. 19. Without ceremony. 20. Farewell and be happy.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS.

1. Swift. 2. Moore. 3. Sir Philip Sidney. 4. Prior. 5. Campbell. 6. Mrs. Barbauld. 7. Burns. 8. Addison. 9. Young. 10. Wordsworth. 11. Bryant. 12. Spenser. 13. Shelley. 14. Cowper. 15. Albert G. Greene. 16. Scott. 17. Mary Howitt. 18. Lord Lytton. 19. Bishop Berkeley. 20. Scott. 21. Shakspere. 22. Pope. 23. Washington Irving. 24. Daniel Webster. 25. Moore.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. King Lear. 2. Boadicea. 3. Colley Cibber. 4. Because the eagle is the

natural enemy of the serpent. 5. Thomas Fuller. 6. A dragon. 7. Love songs. So called from *Eros*, the god of love in Greek mythology. 8. Delay. The Roman general, Fabius, wearied out Hannibal by marches, counter-marches, ambuscades, and skirmishes, without coming to an open engagement. 9. Thomas Shawell, poet laureate. 10. The war carried on, under the Duke of Wellington, against the French in Portugal and Spain, between 1808 and 1812.

WORLD OF TO-DAY.

1. One-sixth. 2. About eighty-six million. 3. Fifty-five. 4. Manufacturing. 5. Over forty. 6. Peter the Great. 7. He is the spiritual head of the church, and the law-making, executive and judicial authority are concentrated in him. 8. A patriarchal oligarchy. 9. The white and the black. Celibacy is binding on the latter, and only from them are the hierarchy chosen. 10. About twelve million. 11. The Greek Church being so unfriendly with the Roman Catholic, would not adopt the Gregorian change in the calendar. 12. The monastery of Troitsia, about forty-five miles from Moscow, established by St. Sergius in 1342. 13. In the Cathedral of the Assumption in Moscow. 14. A treaty signed by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, by which they agreed to govern solely on Christian principles. Alexander I. 15. Sweden. 16. It is a penal and agricultural colony. 17. St. Petersburg. 18. Moscow. 19. Eighty million dollars' worth. 20. By the amount of bread sold by the bakers.

RESULT OF VOTES ON QUESTIONS OF OPINION IN THE MAY ISSUE.

1. Madame De Staél. 2. "Pelyeucte." 3. "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." 4. "Console thyself; thou wouldst not seek me if thou hadst not found me." 5. "We often forgive those who weary us, but we cannot forgive those whom we weary."

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

The "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee,"* written by Gen. A. L. Long, is a book which will be classed among the ablest in the increasing list of those dealing with the personages and events of the Civil War. That same delicacy of expression which was so distinguished a characteristic of the subject of these "Memoirs," is stamped throughout the pages of his biography. Perhaps no other writer could have produced a biography so similar in this respect to what his autobiography would have been had General Lee been permitted to live to accomplish his design of giving it to the world. The noble character of the man and the life and habits which made him a fitting representative of the "chivalry of Virginia" are vividly portrayed. Although narrating faithfully the disasters, defeats, and final surrender of the Confederate army, there is throughout the book an entire absence of any tone of bitterness, however slight. Those interested in studying the battle-fields of the War will find valuable information concerning them in this book, special attention having been given to this work. Excellent maps accompany the minute descriptions of the principal battles. An "Appendix" contains the official reports of the operations of the army of northern Virginia made by General Lee.

The sketch of the life and works of Dante† prepared by May Alden Ward is a little book unpretending in style, but full of useful information given in a direct and simple manner concerning the great Italian poet. The work is almost entirely one of compilation, and bears evidence to the fine discriminating power and good taste of its author. From various sources—chiefly from Dante's *Vita Nuova*—the items concerning his history have been gathered and woven into a clear and comprehensive story. The works of Dante have been concisely described, and the aim and plan of each separate book are given in outline. Taken all in all, for an introductory study of the character of the man, and for a general topical analysis of his works, the book is as well adapted as any that could be secured.

"Dante and his Circle"‡ is the new name given to the revised edition of "The Early Italian Poets" first published in 1861. The author in the "Introduction" gives short biographical sketches of the members of the "circle," and the book is composed of translations from the works of each. Part I., comprising more than one-half the volume is devoted to Dante; it contains translations from his own works, and selections from the works of others concerning him. The *Vita Nuova* is given in full, and the "Sonnets" of Dante which refer to the people of his day. The name of the author, himself distinguished as a poet as well as a painter, and the high favor with which the original volume was received make comment on the work unnecessary. The chief characteristic of his translations is their remarkable fidelity to the original writing.

That Dr. Lyman Abbott should write the "Life of Beecher"§ seems emi-

* Memoirs of Robert E. Lee. By A. L. Long. Illustrated. New York, Philadelphia, and Washington: J. M. Stoddart & Company.

† Dante: A Sketch of his Life and Works. By May Alden Ward. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, \$1.25.

‡ Dante and his Circle. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, \$2.00.

§ Henry Ward Beecher. By Lyman Abbott, D.D., assisted by the Rev. S. B. Halliday. Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Company.

nently fitting. Through long years the relations existing between the two were those of intimate acquaintances and true friends. Perhaps no other, in such a work, could know so well whereof he spoke. His book is a tribute worthy of his friend. Reviewing the whole history of Mr. Beecher's remarkable life, following him through successes and misfortunes, describing his untiring zeal and his enthusiastic work in his chosen field of labor, tracing the work he did for the cause of the nation, carefully portraying the many phases of his character, and studying the sources of his power, and gathering together the glowing testimonials of many leaders of thought in all parts of the world, the book is at once a fine record of accomplished deeds and a rare mirror reflecting the inner nature of the man.

The "Life of Henry Ward Beecher"** has also been given to the public by Mr. Joseph Howard. A devoted friend and ardent admirer of the great Brooklyn preacher, he has made his volume a loving tribute of respect. He says it is written with a desire "of doing what little I can to perpetuate the name and continue the fame of the wisest, heartiest, simplest, greatest man that I ever knew." These words give the tenor of the whole work. Many of Mr. Beecher's lectures and sermons are given in full, and numerous and long selections taken from others; many private letters never before in print also appear in it; so that the book affords a fine opportunity for studying many of the different phases of Mr. Beecher's character.

"Between Whiles"† is the name given to a volume of short tales written by Helen Jackson. The first one, "The Inn of the Golden Pear," a sketch of great promise, was left unfinished at the writer's death; but another hand has very briefly and as satisfactorily as could be done, rounded out a conclusion to the story which Mrs. Jackson had designed to be quite a long one. "The Captain of the Heather Bell," is a Scottish tale of great pathos, simplicity, and strength. All the sketches bear the stamp of the genius which marked the author of "Ramona."

The latest volume in the "Famous Women Series" is the life of Susanna Wesley.‡ The story of the "mother of Methodism" is one of world-wide interest; and this account will be found to be a trustworthy and interesting one. Deeply appreciative of the strong character and earnest life work of her of whom she wrote, the author has, however, adopted a dispassionate style of writing, as if in studied keeping with the rules adopted by Mrs. Wesley in her strict home discipline. Accurate, systematic, conscientious in regard to every statement, there is withal a marked absence of any words expressive of admiration for her subject, throughout the book. This though a novel occurrence is not a pleasing one; it reminds one of a family circle in which all impulsive words of affection are carefully suppressed.

The first volume published by the American Historical Association | contains full reports of the organization and proceedings of the society, and several of the papers read before the meeting. Of the high character of these

* Life of Henry Ward Beecher. By Joseph Howard, Jr. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Hubbard Brothers.

† Between Whiles. By Helen Jackson (H. H.) Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, \$1.25.

‡ Susanna Wesley. By Eliza Clarke. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, \$1.00.

| Papers of the American Historical Association. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

papers one can judge from the names of the writers who are among the distinguished historical students, specialists, and educators of the present day. Four of the addresses are published in full. Studies in "General History and the History of Civilization," by President Andrew D. White; "History and Management of Federal Land Grants for Education in the Northwest Territory," by George W. Knight; "The Louisiana Purchase in its Influence upon the American System," by the Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson; and "History of the Appointing Power of the President," by Lucy M. Salmon. Students of history will find in these publications valuable treasures.

"Natural Law in the Business World" is another book to be added to the number of those treating on the subject of capital and labor. It points out clearly that just as the laws of nature run through "physics or morals, mechanics or chemistry," so they govern the entire business world; and that all the friction and jarring are caused by men refusing to own their sovereignty. The author sees as the only solution of this much vexed question, the disbanding of organizations in which employers and employed are taught to look with distrust upon each other. The book is full of good common sense arguments, though occasionally an idea is advanced which cannot be looked upon as sound; for instance, what is said regarding great monopolies being fair illustrations of the "survival of the fittest." The system of profit-sharing is recommended.

"Young People's Prayer-Meetings" is a book full of valuable suggestions on this vital theme. In response to a demand coming largely from young people themselves, for some directions regarding the management of their meetings, the Reverend Clark, pastor of Phillips' Church, Boston, prepared this publication. It is a practical work, giving mostly plans that have been tried, and have proved effective. A full account of the Society of Christian Endeavor is given, also its constitution in full. The book closes with a list of fifteen hundred topics to be used in young people's meetings, all of which have been carefully selected.

In the "Bible Students Library," the "Handbook to the Revelation of John" closes the list of volumes composing "Meyer's Commentary of the New Testament." It is written by the great German scholar, Dr. Düsterdieck, and translated by Dr. Jacobs of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, of Philadelphia. It is a close, critical, and technical study of the Apocalypse. The works of other great commentators have been freely searched by the author, comparisons drawn, and objections to their inferences made or heartily endorsement given. The many and great excellencies of the work are, however, all marred by the remarkable assumption of the author that the "Revelation" was not only not written by St. John, but that it is not even apostolic in its origin. While he does not deny the inspiration of the book, he declares that many of the statements taken in any other than an ideal or poetical signification are "self-contradictory and opposed to the analogy of Scripture." The notes appended to each chapter by Dr. Jacobs form a very valuable addition to the work—putting the reader on guard against the false arguments and adding much to its stores of knowledge.

"Word Studies in the New Testament" has for its aim the pointing out of the inherent force residing in the separate words. The author claims that without help of this kind, one is entirely unable to trace the derivation of words and loses much of the meaning hidden away in them; and the mental pictures called up to such a one by reading are necessarily very imperfect. The book makes no pretension to taking the place of a commentary, and it is a question whether it gives enough concerning even single words than most commentaries do to pay a Bible student for the trouble of handling two works of reference. As a rule, one knowing nothing about Greek cares very little about the Greek equivalents of the English words. And those who understand Greek do not need the book. However, could many things contained in it be added to a commentary the value of the latter would be greatly enhanced.

Dr. Moore's book "Matter, Life, and Mind" possesses in some degree the character of *muuum in parvo*, touching as it does the most important problems in the field of philosophy. The author's motive which appears in the first chapter and is faithfully adhered to and sustained to the end, is to establish the truth of vitalism, to the discomfiture of materialism, and the overthrow of its last claim. At the outset there is announced an utter lack of sympathy, on the author's part, with the agnostic position that because we cannot know everything, therefore we don't know anything. Admitting that ultimate inquiry brings us upon the ground of metaphysics, and that we cannot resolve the final entities, or substance, yet it is maintained that we do know things by phenomena and properties, and beyond all, we know that things exist. On this sure ground the author takes his stand. This gives to the work a realistic character, and clearness of position. The fundamental thesis of the treatise is found in the sharp-cut definition of life as "a self-centered substance," making the term "substance" mean "whatever is a self-centered source of energy." To the support and illustration of his thesis Dr.

*Natural Law in the Business World. By Henry Wood. Boston: Lee and Shepard. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. Price, 75 cts.

†Young People's Prayer-Meetings. By the Rev. F. E. Clark. Chicago and New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

‡Critical and Exegetical Handbook to the Revelation of John. By Friedrich Düsterdieck, D.D. Translated by Henry E. Jacobs, D.D. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

§Word Studies in the New Testament. By Marvin R. Vincent, D.D. Volume I. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$4.00.

||Matter, Life, and Mind. By H. H. Moore, D.D. New York: Phillips and Hunt. Price, \$1.50.

Moore brings the results of much study in psychology, biology, and chemistry. The facts and principles are wielded by a mind logical in its processes, and with a native aptitude for philosophy. The world of matter and the world of vitality are *distinct* realms. This position is made very strong by the analysis of material forces and attributes revealing the utter inability to find life or mind in the proper domain of matter. In order, however, that the discussion may not be one-sided the leading exponents of the various schools and shades of materialism are allowed to represent their positions in their own language. Spencer, Bain, Huxley, Lewes, each is permitted to speak for himself. Their assumptions, false definitions, and unwarranted conclusions are pointed out with discrimination and often with rare vigor. The persistent demand for facts is continually making the materialist's position seem very awkward. As a corollary to the conclusions reached, a note of warning is sounded against the tendency of the present to attempt to solve the problems of psychology in the realm of physiology. It is looking for the living among the dead. Matter united with and under the sway of soul may present many interesting facts, but psychology is a subjective science and must be approached as such. The argument directed first against the materialist, is afterward aimed at the idealist—vitalism as here maintained can no more harmonize with idealistic monism than with materialistic. This part of the discussion is fully up to the grade of the other. It is a good book, a clear book. Whether one agrees with the author or not, he can understand his positions. The questions in controversy are put without any confusing technicalities or verbiage. Now and then in the hot pursuit of an opponent the philosophical temper is forgotten; or we meet an idea somewhat strained and fanciful, as when it is suggested that some electro-nerve force may serve as the connecting link between mind and body; or, as when in a foot-note, the possibility is suggested of the "mysterious, ethereal substance" which may constitute man's essential body, "the house not made with hands." Whether the future of the atomic theory will bear all the weight put upon it in the argument will doubtless be seriously questioned.

"The William Henry Letters" is one of those charming books for children, which exert their greatest power over grown people. In this respect it reminds one of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." By means of letters represented as written and received by a sturdy, manly, out and out genuine boy while away at school, Mrs. Diaz with artistic skill pictures true and beautiful home life and strong individuality of character.

"The Bride of the Nile" is a romance of intense interest. It opens with the year 643 A. D., and the incidents crowd rapidly upon each other, the whole consuming only a period of a few months. The scene is laid in Memphis just after Egypt had fallen under the power of the Arabs, and had become a province of the Caliphate. As one reads, entirely absorbed in the fate of the leading characters, he is unconsciously learning much of Egyptian history and customs. The weak point in the book is the type of character chosen for the hero—an unprincipled, immoral man, who is left at the close, crowned with all the honors belonging to a worthy hero.

A History of Ireland can be little more than a record of its long struggle for centuries against the tyranny of England. This Mr. Towle has vividly portrayed in the book treating of that land, which he has prepared for young people. A singular interest attaches to the legendary history of this country, which the author very briefly but graphically sketches. He dwells more at length on the ancient history and on the days of prosperity when Ireland was the leading nation in Europe in matters of education and culture. Mr. Towle proves himself an eloquent pleader of the Irish cause.

*The William Henry Letters. With illustrations. By Abby Morton Diaz. Chicago: The Interstate Publishing Company.

†The Bride of the Nile. By Georg Ebers. New York: William S. Gottsberger. Two volumes.

‡Young People's History of Ireland. By George Makepeace Towle. Boston: Lee and Shepard. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. Price, \$1.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

How to Travel. By Thomas W. Knox. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

School Songs. Primary—No. 1. By H. W. Fairbank. Chicago: Interstate Publishing Company.

Some Aspects of the Blessed Life. By Mark Guy Pearce. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe.

Aunt Hepsy's Foundling. A Novel. By Mrs. Leith Adams. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Furnishing for Workers. A manual of Scripture texts for Christian workers. Compiled by L. W. Munhall. Published for John Dods. Dayton: United Brethren Publishing House.

Abstract of the Elements of U. S. History. Arranged in tabular form. By H. C. Symonds. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Guenn. A Wave on the Breton Coast. By Blanche Willis Howard. Boston: Ticknor and Company.

The Essentials of Perspective. With illustrations drawn by the author. By L. W. Miller. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The People's Bible: Discourses upon Holy Scripture. By Joseph Parker, D.D. Vol. V. Joshua—Judges V. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, Publishers. A Primer of Botany. By Mrs. A. A. Knight. Boston: Ginn and Company.

Outlines of Logic and of Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Dictated portions of the lectures of Hermann Lotze. Translated and edited by George T. Ladd. Boston: Ginn & Company.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS FOR MAY, 1887.

HOME NEWS.—May 1. Much damage caused by floods in Maine.

May 2. Strikes in the coke regions of Connellsburg, Pennsylvania, in the shoe factories of Cincinnati, and among the Milwaukee coopers and the Chicago hod carriers.—Judge Hilton presents Meissonier's "Friedland" to the Metropolitan Museum of New York City.

May 3. The American Bridge Works in Chicago burned; loss, \$400,000.—An earthquake shock at El Paso, Texas.

May 6. The Governor of New York signs a bill making Saturday a half-holiday throughout the state.

May 8. The Sunday liquor law rigidly enforced in New York City.

May 10. Lebanon, New Hampshire, swept by fire.

May 11. High license bill passed by the Pennsylvania legislature.—Queen Kapiolani and suite visit Wellesley College.

May 12. Unveiling of the Garfield statue at Washington.—Lockout of the entire building trade of Chicago (50,000 men) commenced.

May 13. Professor Barnard of Nashville, Tennessee, discovers a new comet.

May 14. Death in Washington of Associate Justice Wood of the United States Supreme Court.

May 16. Great anti-coercion meeting at Lowell, Massachusetts.

May 18. The Odd Fellows' statue of Schuyler Colfax unveiled at Indianapolis, Indiana.

May 19. Great fire raging in the woods of Michigan.

May 20. A strike affecting 2,000 brick-makers inaugurated at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.—About 8,000 men locked out of Chicago brick-yards.—Secretary Fairchild calls \$19,717,500 of the 3 per cent bonds of 1882.—A \$2,000,000 fire at Lake Linden, Michigan.

May 21. The American Economic Association and American Historical Association begin their joint annual session in Boston.

May 22. Fire destroys the paper mills near Versailles, Connecticut, and the U. S. Express Company's stables with 250 horses at Jersey City.

May 23. Annual meeting at Boston of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

May 25. Parade of 60,000 Sunday-school members in Brooklyn.—Grand parade of soldiers in camp at Washington, and review by the president.

May 27. Fire destroys the stables of the Belt Line horse railroad, New York City; over 1,200 horses burned, loss, \$1,000,000.—Street railway stables burned at Cincinnati; many horses and cars burned.

May 29. Death of Major Ben Perley Poore, in Washington.

May 30. General observation of Decoration Day.

FOREIGN NEWS.—May 1. The emigrants who sailed from Queenstown for America during April numbered 11,584.

May 3. The Manchester, England, exhibition opened by the Prince of Wales.

May 5. Anti-German demonstrations continue in Paris.

May 6. Death of James Grant, the English novelist.

May 7. One hundred seventy lives lost by a mine disaster in British Columbia.

May 8. Hungary devastated by a sirocco; estimated loss, \$2,500,000.

May 9. The American exhibition formally opens in London.

May 14. People's palace at Mile End, London, opened in state by Queen Victoria.

May 16. Discovery of \$25,000,000 concealed in the palace of Gwalior in India.

May 17. The first anniversary of the birth of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, celebrated at Madrid.

May 20. Great damage done by storms in various parts of England. Snow and hail storm in the lake districts of Scotland.—Earthquake shock at Monte Carlo.—Opening of the Chinese railroad from Toku to Tien-tsin.

May 21. Sale of the crown jewels of France concluded; proceeds 6,864,000 francs.

May 22. Four hundred members of the House of Commons attend a Jubilee service at St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

May 23. Thirteen thousand miners on a strike in Belgium.

May 24. The sixty-eighth anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth celebrated throughout her dominions.—Celebration of the completion of the Canada Pacific Railroad.

May 25. Opera Comique, Paris, destroyed by fire; one hundred thirty persons perished in the flames.—The Anglo-Turkish convention provides that the British shall evacuate Turkey three years hence.

May 26. Sixty villas destroyed by fire near St. Petersburg.

May 28. Two hundred twenty miners entombed in a coal pit near Glasgow.

May 31. English engineers are fortifying Herat.—The central crater of Mount Etna discovered to be in a state of eruption.

SPECIAL NOTES.

The July issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* closes Volume VII. Its place will be taken during the summer by the *Assembly Daily Herald*, the organ of the Chautauqua Summer Meetings, which this season enters on its twelfth volume. The *Assembly Herald* for eleven years has been edited and printed on the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds. No other paper published furnishes reading matter similar to that of this publication. Class room work, conventions, debates, lectures, and conversation, contribute fresh, thoughtful, and useful matter to its columns. It prints nearly eighty of the best lectures delivered on the Chautauqua platform, publishes daily reports of the educational and religious work done, and collects columns of spicy and interesting personals and anecdotes of Chautauqua people and Chautauqua life. The cost of the *Assembly Herald* is \$1.00 per volume. A great advantage is offered to subscribers to *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, who wish the *Assembly Herald*, through our combination offer, by which the two may be secured for \$2.25. In combination with *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* and the *Chautauqua Boys and Girls*, the price is \$2.70. This offer will be withdrawn after August 1, 1887. The first issue of Volume VIII. of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* will be the October number. For announcement see advertising columns.

The advance number of the *Assembly Daily Herald* contains a large number of very low railroad rates. We would call especial attention to the following.—Teachers in the West and North-west attending the National Teachers' Association at Chicago in July can secure, by presenting a certificate of membership in that Association, these tickets cost \$2.00 each,—half fare rates to Chicago and return; on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July tickets may be obtained from Chicago to Chautauqua and return over the Chicago and Atlantic and possibly other roads at \$14.00, good until September 10; a very cheap ticket from the East also has been arranged, viz., round trip tickets by the Peoples' Steamers from New York to Albany and return, will be sold during the season for \$2.50; from Albany to Chautauqua and return by the New York Central and Hudson River R. R., or by the West Shore Railroad the ticket is for \$13.75, making the rate from New York to Chautauqua and return by this route \$16.25.

The expense of furnishing students in the Colorado State Penitentiary with *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* and books has been largely provided for by generous

friends of the C. L. S. C. A part of the expense is still however to be met, and any member of the C. L. S. C. who wishes to make a contribution to this missionary enterprise, may send the amount to the C. L. S. C. Office. Any sum, however small, will do good service.

The name of Mrs. Annie Hamlin, of Massachusetts, a graduate in the Class of '86, was by mistake classified in the list of graduates published in our April issue as from Illinois.

A few sets of C. L. S. C. books for '86-7 can be obtained from the Central Office at reduced rates, if application is made at an early date. These books have formed a small loan library for the use of poor students during the past year and are now to be sold in order to make room for the books for '87-8.

The Graduates' badges of all the classes can be secured of Mrs. Rosie M. Bakelot, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by sending forty cents.

The Honorable John Fairbanks, 79 Wabash Ave., Chicago, is making arrangements for excursion rates from Chicago to Chautauqua at a very low figure. Address him and full information will be given.

Near the close of the Assembly last year, the Class of '84 purchased a cottage for a class home and headquarters, at an expense of seven hundred dollars. This will be opened at the beginning of the season, and all members of the Class will make themselves freely at home. All Irrepressibles, even though they may not be able to be present, are cordially invited to do three things: First, to send to Professor W. D. Bridge, Chautauqua, New York, a contribution toward meeting the debt on the class home; second, to forward some volume for the class library, or an adornment for the cottage itself; third, to write a letter to Professor W. D. Bridge, which shall be read at the dedication of the headquarters. Although the cottage will be freely occupied during July, a more formal dedication will be held on Wednesday, August 3.

CHAUTAUQUA, 1887.

DETAILED DAILY PROGRAM, JULY 2-AUGUST 28.

The following program contains only the public exercises of the Summer Sessions at Chautauqua. Stenographic reports of about eighty of the lectures here announced will be printed in the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald*. The price of this paper is \$1.00 per volume of nineteen issues; in combination with THE CHAUTAUQUAN to all subscribers sending in their subscriptions before August 1, \$2.25. Address Dr. T. L. FLOOD, Meadville, Pa.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

A. M. 11:00—Opening Exercises Season of 1887.
 P. M. 2:00—Address. Rev. J. W. Hamilton.
 “ 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: “California, the Golden Country,” W. I. Marshall.

SUNDAY, JULY 3.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.
 P. M. 2:00—
 Primary Class (Chapel).
 Sunday-school (Temple).
 Assembly (Amphitheater).
 Young People’s Bible Class (Hall of Philos.).
 “ 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
 “ 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vespers.
 “ 8:00—Sermon. Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston.

MONDAY, July 4.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

A. M. 11:00—National Songs and Addresses.
 P. M. 2:00—Oration. Congressman R. G. Horr, of Michigan.
 “ 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: “Our Country,” W. I. Marshall.
 “ 9:30—Fire-Works.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

A. M. 9:00—Bible Study.
 “ 11:00—Organ Recital I. Prof. I. V. Flagler.
 P. M. 2:00—Lecture: “Different Methods of Public Speaking Compared.” Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York.
 “ 4:00—First Conference: “The Pulpit in its Relations to the Labor Movement.”
 “ 8:00—Lecture: “The People Down West.” Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

A. M. 9:00—Bible Study.
 “ 11:00—Lecture: “Hugh Latimer and the English Reformation” Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.
 P. M. 2:00—Lecture: “General and Special Preparation of Language, Thought, and Feeling.” Dr. Buckley.
 “ 4:00—Second Conference: “The New Roman Catholic Movement in America.”
 “ 7:00—Vespers.
 “ 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: “Yosemite and Big Trees.” W. I. Marshall.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

A. M. 9:00—Bible Study.
 “ 11:00—Organ Recital II. Prof. I. V. Flagler.
 P. M. 2:00—Lecture: “The Minister Making Special Preparations, and the Art of Public Speaking.” Dr. Buckley.
 “ 4:00—Third Conference: “A True Protestant Union.”
 “ 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: “Colorado, the Centennial State.” W. I. Marshall.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

A. M. 9:00—Bible Study.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: “Some Old Folks at Home.” Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: “The Removal of Difficulties and the Treatment of Emergencies.” Dr. Buckley.
 “ 4:00—Fourth Conference: “The Church of the Twentieth Century.”
 “ 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: “Yellowstone National Park.” W. I. Marshall.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

OPENING C. C. L. A. AND C. T. R.

A. M. 9:00—First Meeting Youth’s League.
 “ 11:00—Opening Exercises Summer Session of College of Liberal Arts and Chautauqua Teachers’ Retreat.
 P. M. 2:00—Concert.
 “ 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: “The Glacial Period.” Prof. Frederick Starr.
 “ 9:00—Reception in Hotel Parlors.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon. Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.
 P. M. 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
 “ 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 “ 7:30—Song Service.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

A. M. 9:00—Organization of Classes in the College of Liberal Arts.
 P. M. 2:00—Lecture: “Sydney Smith.” Prof. C. J. Little, of Syracuse University.
 “ 4:00—Lecture: “The Bedouin Arabs.” Prof. Wm. G. Ballantine.
 “ 5:00—First Session Chautauqua School of Theology. Dean A. A. Wright.
 “ 8:00—Readings by Prof. R. L. Cumnock, of Northwestern University.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

A. M. 8:12—Exercises and Recitations in Various Class Rooms. (This order will be observed each day of the week, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until the close of the C. C. L. A.).

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital III. Prof. I. V. Flagler.
 P. M. 2:00—Lecture: “Walter Scott.” Prof. C. J. Little.
 “ 4:00—Lecture: “Babylonian Account of the Deluge.” Prof. D. G. Lyon.
 “ 5:00—First Tourists’ Conference: “Outlines of French and German History.”
 “ 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: “Astronomy.” Rev. C. M. Westlake.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: “Genesis and Geology.” Prof. Wm. G. Ballantine.
 P. M. 2:00—Lecture: “Law Study.” Judge A. W. Tourgee.
 “ 4:00—Lecture: “Types and Symbols.” Prof. D. A. McClenahan.
 “ 5:00—Conference, Chautauqua Teachers’ Reading Union.
 “ 7:00—Vespers.
 “ 8:00—Lecture: “William M. Thackeray.” Prof. C. J. Little.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital IV. Prof. I. V. Flagler.
 P. M. 2:00—Lecture. “George Eliot.” Prof. C. J. Little.
 “ 4:00—Lecture: “Pictorial Language in Ancient India.” Prof. A. H. Edgren.

P. M. 5:00—Second Tourists' Conference: "Paris."
" 7:00—Prize Spelling Match.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Church of the Future." Prof. Noah K. Davis.
P. M. 2:00—Readings, by A. P. Burbank, of New York. Musical Interludes by double quartet from the Princeton College Glee Club.
" 4:00—Lecture: "A Visit to Mt. Nebo." Prof. Wm. G. Ballantine.
" 5:00—Second Session C. S. T. Dean Wright.
" 8:00—Lecture: "Alfred Tennyson." Prof. C. J. Little.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

A. M. 9:00—Second Meeting of the Youth's League.
" 11:00—Lecture: "Our Southern Population, the Conservative Element of the Republic." Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, of New Orleans.
P. M. 2:30—Grand Concert. Chorus and Soloists.
" 4:00—Lecture: "Influence of the Stoic Philosophy on the Moral and Intellectual Progress of Mankind." Prof. George H. Horswell.
" 8:00—Readings, by A. P. Burbank. Songs by Princeton Glee Club.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon, Bishop W. F. Mallalieu.
P. M. 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
" 7:30—Evening Song Service.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Republic of San Marino." Prof. George F. McKibben.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Woman in the Social Structure." Dr. O. H. Warren.
" 4:00—Lecture: "The Book of Job." Prof. Wm. G. Ballantine.
" 5:00—Third Session C. S. T. Dean Wright.
" 8:00—Shakspearean Readings. George Riddle.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital V. Prof. I. V. Flagler.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Shakspeare's Youth." Col. Homer B. Sprague.
" 4:00—Lecture: "Babylonian and Hebrew Psalmody." Prof. D. G. Lyon.
" 5:00—Third Tourists' Conference, "Provencial France."
" 8:00—Shakspearean Readings. George Riddle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Causes of the Decadence of Spain." Prof. Wm. I. Knapp.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Shakspeare as an Author." Col. Homer B. Sprague.
" 4:00—Lecture: "Some Italian Proverbs." Prof. G. F. McKibben.
" 5:00—Fourth Session C. S. T.
" 7:00—Vespers.
" 8:00—Concert. Princeton Glee Club.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital VI. Prof. I. V. Flagler.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Shakspeare as a Man." Col. Homer B. Sprague.
" 4:00—Lecture: "Seen Through Shadows." Prof. R. S. Holmes.
" 5:00—Fourth Tourists' Conference, "The Rhine Country."
" 8:00—Shakspearean Readings. George Riddle.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Chautauqua Flowers." Prof. Fred. Starr.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Eloquence, the Why and How." Col. Homer B. Sprague.
" 4:00—Lecture: "Robert Browning's Poetry." Prof. W. D. McClintock.
" 5:00—Fifth Session C. S. T.
P. M. 8:00—Shakspearean Readings. George Riddle.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

A. M. 9:00—Third Meeting of the Youths' League.
" 11:00—Lecture: "Practical vs. Liberal Education." Prof. Noah K. Davis.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "American Labor Organizations." Prof. Richard T. Ely.
" 3:45—Grand Concert. Princeton Glee Club and Chorus.
" 8:00—Prize Pronunciation Match. Conducted by Prof. R. L. Cumnock.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon, Dr. G. W. Miller.
P. M. 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Services.
" 7:30—Evening Song Service.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Life in Madrid." Prof. William I. Knapp.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Pluck." Dr. G. W. Miller.
" 4:00—Lecture: "Chemistry of the Fine Arts." Prof. J. T. Edwards.
" 8:00—Concert, Brass Octet. Francis X. Diller of New York, Director. Princeton Glee Club.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital VII. Prof. I. V. Flagler.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Protection and Wages." Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale University.
" 4:00—Lecture: "Lessing: Life and Works." Prof. H. J. Schmitz.
" 5:00—Fifth Tourists' Conference, "Berlin."
" 8:00—Prize Quotation Match.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Co-operation the Ultimate Solution of the Labor Problem." Prof. Richard T. Ely.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Protection and Commerce." Prof. W. G. Sumner.
" 4:00—Lecture: "Victor Hugo." Prof. A. De Rougemont.
" 5:00—Conference C. T. R. U.
" 7:00—Vespers
" 8:00—Readings by Prof. R. L. Cumnock.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital VIII. Prof. I. V. Flagler.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Southern Literature." Prof. W. M. Baskervill.
P. M. 4:00—Lecture: "The Two Oceans." Prof. J. T. Edwards.
P. M. 8:00—Question Drawer, Prof. W. G. Sumner.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Culture." Prof. Edward Olson.
P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "The Study of English." Prof. W. M. Baskervill.
" 4:00—Lecture: "German Novelists." Prof. J. Adolph Schmitz.
" 8:00—Moot-Court.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

A. M. 9:00—Fourth Meeting Youth's League.
" 9:00—First Woman's Missionary Conference. "Helps and Hindrances to Missionary Work, both home and foreign."

A. M. 11:00—Address: "The Chinese Question in America." Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, of Boston.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture, Sam Jones.

" 4:00—Grand Concert, Diller's Octet and Chorus.

" 5:00—First General Missionary Conference. "What the Bible says about Missions."

" 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: "The Land, Language, and People of China." Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon. Sam Jones.

P. M. 4:00—Second General Conference. "My Brother's Keeper."

" 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.

" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vespers.

" 7:30—Address. Chaplain C. C. McCabe.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

A. M. 9:00—Second Woman's Missionary Conference. "Mission Bands."

" 11:00—Organ Recital IX. Prof. I. V. Flagler.

P. M. 2:00—Oriental Entertainment: "Bedouins of the Desert." Miss Lydia Von Finkelstein.

" 4:00—Third General Missionary Conference. "City Evangelization."

" 8:00—Anniversary Chautauqua Missionary Institute. Address by Dr. Alexander Sutherland, of Canada.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

OPENING DAY.

A. M. 9:00—Third Woman's Missionary Conference. "Women as Laborers in Mission Fields."

" 11:00—Address, Dr. S. L. Baldwin.

P. M. 2:00—General Missionary Meeting.

" 4:00—Fourth General Missionary Conference. "Missionary Literature and its Office in the Work."

" 8:00—Reunion—Opening of Fourteenth Chautauqua Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Conflict of the XVIIth Century, Religions Old and New." Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, of Oxford, England.

P. M. 2:00—Readings: "The Chain of Success." Will Carleton.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Principles of Prophecy." Prof. D. A. McClenahan.

" 8:00—Oriental Entertainment: "Homes and Haunts of Jesus." Miss Von Finkelstein.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The XVIIth Century, its Conflict and its Problem—Europe." Dr. Fairbairn.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "The Seven Pillars of Free Trade." Prof. R. E. Thompson, University of Pennsylvania.

" 4:00—Lecture: "The Greek Drama." Prof. Olson.

" 8:00—Readings. "Character Sketches in Prose and Verse." Will Carleton.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The XVIIth Century, its Conflict and its Problem—England." Dr. Fairbairn.

P. M. 2:00—Oriental Entertainment: "City Life in Jerusalem." Miss Von Finkelstein.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Aristotle." Prof. Noah K. Davis.

" 8:00—Lecture: "The Case of Ireland, or How a Nation Grows Poor." Prof. R. E. Thompson.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

LABOR REFORM DAY.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Case of America, or How a Nation Grows Rich." Prof. R. E. Thompson.

P. M. 2:00—Address: "Let My People Go." Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh.

" 3:45—Concert: Chorus, Diller's Octet and Soloists.

P. M. 8:00—Oriental Entertainment: "The Jews of Jerusalem." Miss Von Finkelstein.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon, Dr. Fairbairn.

P. M. 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.

" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.

" 7:30—Sermon, B. F. Jacobs.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The XVIIIth Century, its Conflict of Faith and Denial—English Deism." Dr. Fairbairn.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Temperance." Mrs. M. G. Lathrap.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Schiller." Prof. H. J. Schmitz.

" 8:00—Lecture: "Washington Irving." Wallace Bruce.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The XIXth Century compared and contrasted with the IIInd Century." Dr. Fairbairn.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Childhood in Dickens." Wallace Bruce.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Horace." Prof. Lewis Stewart.

" 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Christ in Art." Rev. W. H. Ingersoll, LL.D.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

DENOMINATIONAL DAY.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The XIXth Century Religion: Its Problems in Higher Literature." Dr. Fairbairn.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Progress and Perils of Popular Rule." Dr. C. R. Henderson.

" 3:45—Denominational Congresses.

" 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.

" 8:00—Lecture: "Ready Wit." Wallace Bruce.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

BAPTIST DAY. ALUMNI REUNION.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Why Men Steal." Rev. Emory J. Haynes.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "A Bird's-eye View of the Roman World, A. D. I." Dr. John A. Broadus.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Horace." Prof. Lewis Stuart.

" 5:7—Baptist Tea. Chautauqua Alumni meet in Normal Hall.

" 7:30—Procession of Cadets and Normal Alumni pass to the Amphitheater.

" 8:00—Reunion of Normal Alumni.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Some Pivotal Points in Destiny." Dr. J. M. King.

P. M. 2:00—Readings by Prof. R. L. Cumnock.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Horace." Prof. Lewis Stuart.

" 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture. C. E. Bolton.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

A. M. 10:30—Readings from his own works, by George W. Cable.

P. M. 2:00—Grand Concert.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Why Learn Greek?" Prof. Olson.

" 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture. C. E. Bolton.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

A. M. 9:00—Memorial Services.

" 11:00—Baccalaureate Sermon. John H. Vincent.

P. M. 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.

" 5:30—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.

" 7:30—Song Service.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

A. M. 9:00—Competitive Examination. Class of 1887.

" 11:00—Organ Recital X. Prof. I. V. Flagler.

P. M. 2:00—Readings from his own works by George W. Cable.

" 4:00—Lecture: "English Classical Poetry." Prof. W. D. McClintock.

P. M. 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: "Re-united Germany and Heroic Louise." C. E. Bolton.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Superfluous Women." Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Animal Intelligence and What it Signifies." Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Boston.

" 4:00—Lecture: "The Beginning of the Empire." Prof. R. S. Holmes.

" 8:00—Feast of Lanterns. Promenade Band Concert.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

RECOGNITION DAY.—C. L. S. C. CLASS OF '87.

A special program for this day will be published in the *Chautauqua Assembly Daily Herald*. It will include a procession of the C. L. S. C.; the entrance of the Class of '87 through the Golden Gate and Arches to the Hall; an Oration before the graduates, the distribution of diplomas, and a reception in the evening at the Hotel Athenaeum.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Some Fundamental Truths in Morals." Dr. J. T. Duryea.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Husbands and Wives." Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

" 4:00—Lecture: "La Fontaine." Prof. De Rougemont.

" 8:00—Lecture: "Our Country's Possibilities and Perils," Jahu DeWitt Miller.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

A. M. 11:00—Public Session of Chautauqua Society of Fine Arts. Address by Mr. Frank Fowler.

P. M. 2:00—Lecture: "Nature and Man." Dr. Duryea.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Picturesque Greek Words." Prof. A. A. Wright.

" 8:00—Concert. The Boston Stars.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

GRAND ARMY DAY.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The American People." Dr. Adams.

P. M. 3:45—Grand Concert. The Boston Stars.

" 4:00—Lecture: "Luther, his Life and Influence on German Literature." Prof. H. J. Schmitz.

" 8:00—Lecture: "The Evolutionary Genesis of Man." Dr. N. West. Prelude. Schubert Quartet.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea.

P. M. 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.

" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.

" 7:30—Sermon. Rev. Dr. N. West.

" 9:00—Night Vigil C. L. S. C. Class 1887.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

P. M. 2:30—Concert. The Boston Stars.

" 8:00—Lecture: "The Three-Thirds of a Man." Jahu DeWitt Miller. Schubert Quartet.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital XI. Prof. I. V. Flagler.

P. M. 2:30—Concert. The Boston Stars.

" 8:00—Lecture with experiments. Prof. W. C. Richards.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

A. M. 11:00—"The Poetry of Wordsworth." Prof. W. D. McClintock.

P. M. 2:30—Lecture. Prof. W. C. Richards.

" 8:00—Entertainment. Songs by the Schubert Quartet.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital XII. Prof. I. V. Flagler.

P. M. 2:30—Concert. Chorus, Soloists, and Schuberts.

" 8:00—Brilliant Experiments in Chemistry, by Prof. W. C. Richards.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

A. M.—Lecture: "The Poetry of Shelley." Prof. W. D. McClintock.

P. M. 2:30—Lecture.

" 8:00—Entertainment.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

P. M. 2:30—Concert. Chorus, Soloist, and Schuberts.

" 7:30—Lecture with experiments by Prof. W. C. Richards.

" 9:00—Reception in Hotel Parlors.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon.

P. M. 5:00—Society of Christian Ethics.

" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.

" 7:30—Closing Meeting of the Season of 1887.

YOUNG PEOPLE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

If Chautauqua is attractive to their elders it is none the less so to the young. All the departments for youthful Chautauquans are combined under one department known as the *Youth's League*, the Rev. B. T. Vincent, Principal. The League embraces:

THE BOYS AND GIRLS' CLASS.

Every morning from August 3 to 20 at 8 o'clock this class meets in the Temple for the study of the Bible, its history, geography, etc., under the charge of the Rev. B. T. Vincent, who knows how to make the exercises at once educating and entertaining. The course closes with a competitive examination and the awarding of diplomas.

THE INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

A more advanced class of the same general character, meeting at 9 o'clock on the same days as the other, and also under the direction of the Rev. B. T. Vincent.

THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS.

Every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, young people of from twelve to twenty-one years meet in the Temple for a half-hour address by Dr. J. H. Vincent. The object of the society is to consider in a familiar and simple way some practical moral questions which all young people must sooner or later face.

THE C. Y. F. R. U.

The Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Union is designed to be to young people what the C. L. S. C. is to the older.

THE LOOK UP LEGION.

A benevolent society of young people, an outgrowth of Edward Everett Hale's "Harry Wadsworth Club." The League wear neat badges, and hold frequent meetings.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CADETS.

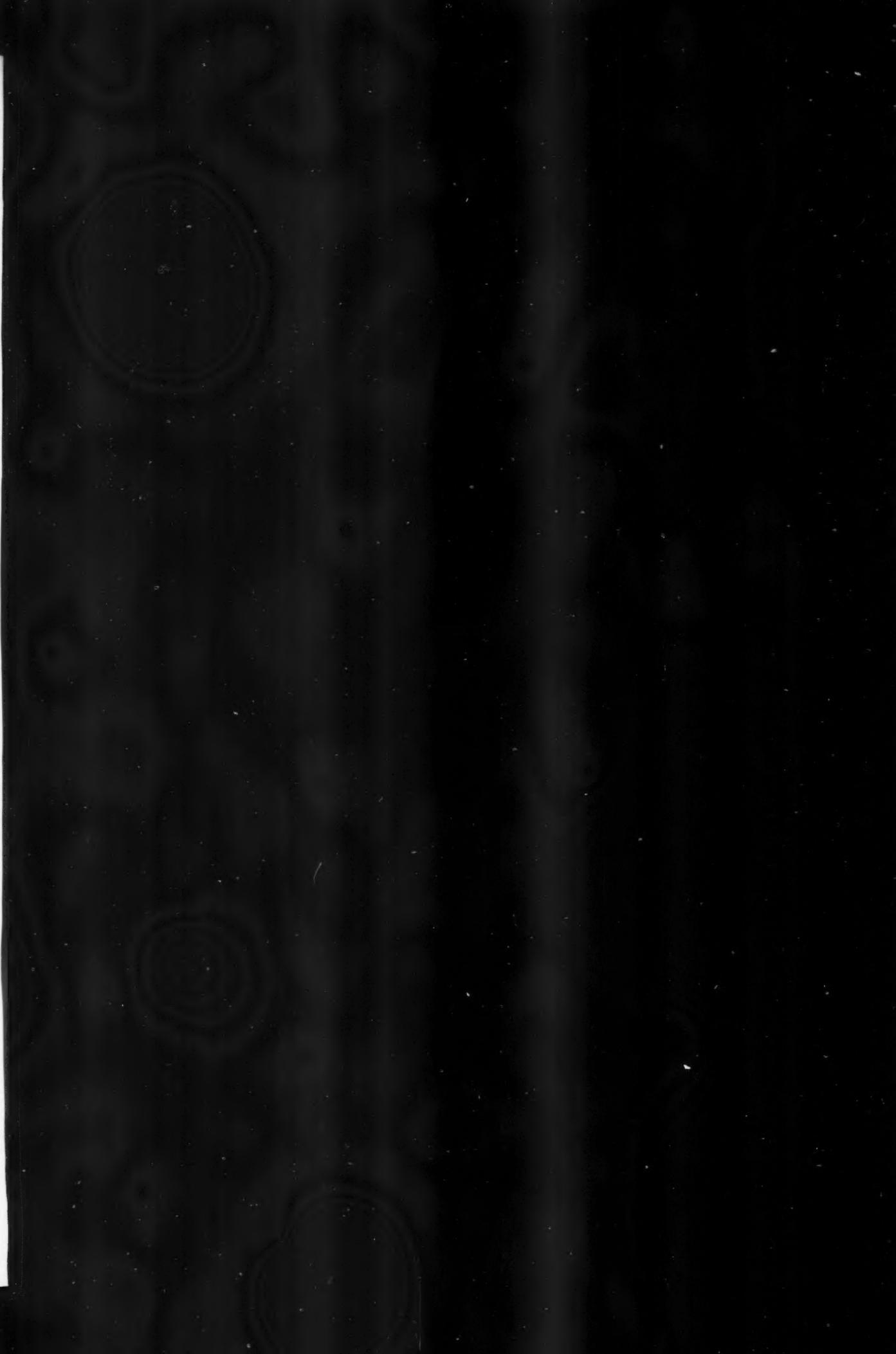
A military company of boys from nine to seventeen years, organized in 1886. This company proved a great success, nearly forty cadets in regular uniform having joined the first season. The cadets will be re-organized the coming season by Captain Geo. W. Ehler of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ATHLETIC CLUB.

This club for indoor and outdoor athletic training is under the charge of Dr. W. G. Anderson, of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. Under the charge of Dr. Anderson a class of girls is drilled daily in the lighter gymnastics.

PARLOR AND GARDEN.

It is the purpose of the Management of Chautauqua to have a "Young People's Parlor," fitted up for instruction and amusement with microscopes, lantern objectives and screens, mechanical toys, etc. Plans for "Special Recreation Grounds" are in the minds of the Managers, and, if not this year, certainly by the next, they will bring them out for the benefit of the youth who go to Chautauqua.





CHAUTAUQUAN

JULY, 1887.



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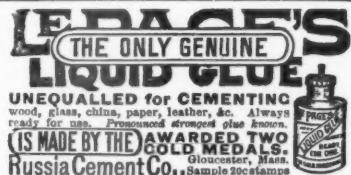
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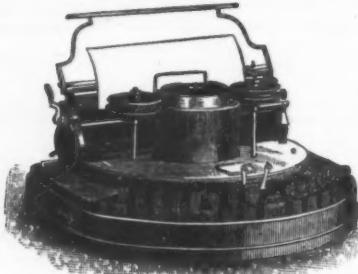
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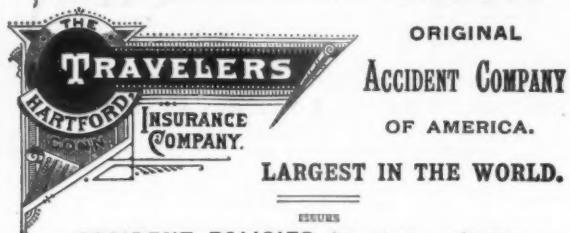
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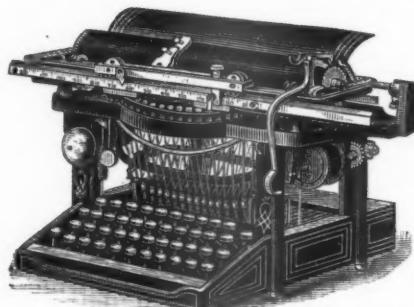
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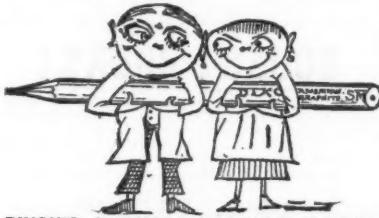
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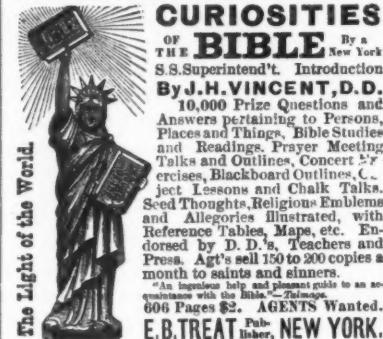
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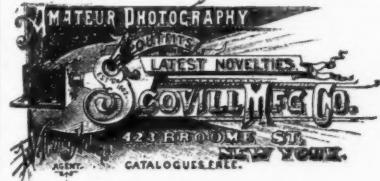
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November.

Hale's History of the United States.
Beers' American Literature.
In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:
"American Industries—Salt Manufacture."
"Questions of Public Interest."
"Current Literature—American."
"History and Literature of the Far East."
"Homes of American Authors."
"Great Events of the Middle Ages."
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December.

Hale's History of the United States.
Beers' American Literature.
Hatfield's Physiology.
In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:
"American Industries—Electric Lighting."
"Questions of Public Interest."
"Current Literature—English."
"History and Literature of the Far East."
"Homes of American Authors."
"Great Events of the Middle Ages."
"Hygiene."
"Sunday Readings."

January.

Hale's History of the United States.
Beers' American Literature.
Hatfield's Physiology.
In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:
"American Industries—Pottery."
"Questions of Public Interest."
"Current Literature—English."
"History and Literature of the Far East."
"Homes of American Authors."
"Great Events of the Middle Ages."
"Hygiene."
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February.

Readings from Washington Irving.
Hatfield's Physiology.
Plan of Salvation.
In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:
"American Industries—Oil Producing and Refining."
"Questions of Public Interest."
"Current Literature—Scandinavian."
"History and Literature of the Far East."
"Homes of American Authors."
"Botany."
"Out-of-Door Sports."
"Sunday Readings."

March.

German Literature.
Plan of Salvation.
In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:
"American Industries—Glass Making."
"Questions of Public Interest."
"Current Literature—Scandinavian."
"History and Literature of the Far East."
"Homes of American Authors."

April.

German Literature.
History of the Mediæval Church.
In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"American Industries—Ship-Yards."
"Questions of Public Interest."
"Current Literature—French."
"History and Literature of the Far East."
"Botany."
"Out-of-Door Sports."
"Life and Manners."
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May.

German Literature.
In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:
"American Industries—Car Works."
"Questions of Public Interest."
"Current Literature—Russian."
"History and Literature of the Far East."
"Botany."
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"Life and Manners."
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June.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:
"American Industries—Cloth Factories."
"Questions of Public Interest."
"Current Literature—Italian."
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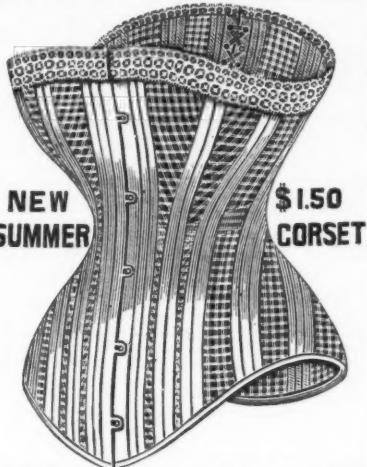
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